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A B R I E F F E
D E S C R I P T I O N
O F T H E W H O L E
W O R L D . 3

Wherein is particularly described
all the Monarchies, Empires, and
Kingdomes of the same, with
their A C A D E M I E S .

As also their severall Titles and
Situations thereunto
adjoyning.

Written by the Most Reverend
Father in God, G E O R G E ,
1660 late Arch-bishop of
Canterbury.

a. 3852.

L O N D O N ,

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COSMOGRAPHIA.

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Printed for Will: Sheares at the Bible in Cens Garden.

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A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE
whole World.



THE Globe of the Earth doth either shew the Sea or Land. The Seage-
nerall, is called by the name of *Oce-
an*, which coasteth all the World, and taketh his name in speciall either of the place neer which it cometh, as *Oceanus Britannicus*, *Mare Germanicum*, *Sinus Persicus*, *Mare Atlanticum*, of the hill *Atlas* in the West part of *Africk*: or of the finder out, as *Fretum Magellanicum*; or of some other accident, as the *Red Sea*, because the sand is red, *Mare Mediterraneum*, because it runneth betweene the lands of

Of the Seas.

The divers names given to the Seas, and the reason why.

Europe and *Africk*, *Mare Icarium* because *Icarus* was drowned there, or the like. There be some few Seas which have no intercourse with the Ocean, as *Mare mortuum*, neer *Palestina*, *Mare Caspium* sive *Hircanum*, not farre from *Armenia*: and such a one is said to be in the North part of *America*.

Of the
Straits or
Narrow
Seas.

The Straits or narrow Seas, are noted in the Latine by the name of *Fretum*, as *Fretum Britannicum*, the English narrow Seas; *Fretum Herculeum*, the Straits between *Barbarie* and *Spain*; *Fretum Magellanicum*, &c.

Of the
Earth.

The Earth is either Islands, which are those which are wholly compassed by the Sea, as *Britannia*, *Sicilia*, *Corfica*; or the Continent, which is called in the English, *The firme Land*, in the Latin, *Continens*.

The old known firme Land was contained onely in *Asia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*. *Europe* is divided from *Africa* by the *Mediterranean Sea*; from *Asia* by the River *Tanaïs*:
whereby

whereby appeareth, that the North parts of *Asia*, & *Europe* in old time, were but little known and discovered.

Africa is divided from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean* Sea; from *Asia* by the River *Nilus*: and to *Asia* by *Tanis* and *Nilus*, is severed from *Europe* and *Africk*.

Of Spain.



To say nothing of *England* and *Ireland*, the most Western Country of *Europe*, is *Spain*, which is bounded on the South with the *Mediterranean*, on the West with the *Atlantick*, on the North with *Oceanus Cantabricus*, or the Spanish Seas, on the East with *France*, from which it is severed with certain Mountains, called *Montes Pyrenæi*, or the *Pyrenay* hills.

How Spain
is bounded.

The Originall names
of the Colony
of Spain.

Carthaginians
sent to
defend the
Gaditanes.

If wee should enquire into the times that were before the coming of the *Carthaginians* and *Romanes* into *Spaine*, wee shall finde nothing but that which is either fabulous, or neere to fables: here it was first called *Iberia*, ab *Ibero flumine*, afterwards *Hispania*, ab *Hispano*, wee may take as a tradition; but their *Gargoris*, their *Habis*, their *Geryon* exceed beliefe of any, but those that will take all reports on trust. It is certaine that the *Syrians* planted a Colony there in the Isle of *Gades*, corruptly now called *Cadiz*, or *Cales*: These troubled by their Neighbours desired aid of the *Carthaginians*, a flourishing neighbour commonwealth, descended of the *Syrians*, as well as themselves, who sent first to defend the *Gaditanes* against their neighbours, afterwards heartned on by their successe in their first Expedition; these *Cathaginians*, successively sent thither three Captains, *Hamilcar*, *Hasdrubal* and *Hannibal*, who

who for the most part subdued the Province, and held it, till by *Scipio's* and the *Romane* Forces, they were dispossessed of it: Yet for many years after, the fortunes of the *Romanes* stucke as it were in the subduing of that Province, so that from the time of the second Punick War, untill the time of *Augustus*, they had businesse made them in that Countrey continually, neither could they till then bring it peaceably into the forme of a Province.

*Spain was
a Province
of the Ro-
man Empire*

It continued a Province of the *Romane* Empire untill the time of *Honorius* the Emperour in whose dayes the *Vandalls* came into it, conquering and making it theirs; then the *Gothes* (the *Vandalls* either driven out, or called over into *Africke*) entring, erected there a Kingdome, which flourished for many yeeres, till by the coming of the *Saracens* and *Moors*, their Kingdome was broken, who settling themselves in *Spaine*, erected a Kingdome, changed the names of

*Saracens &
Moors
& the
Goths*

They were
utterly ex-
pelled by
Philip the
Third.

many places and Rivers, and gave them new names, such as they retain to this day, and continued for the space of some hundred of years mighty in that Countrey, till they were first subdued by *Ferdinand*: afterwards, and that now lately utterly expelled by *Philip* the Third.

After the comming in of these *Africans*, in this Countrey there were many Kingdomes, as the Kingdome of *Portugall* toward the West; the Kingdom of *Granado* toward the South; the Kingdome of *Navarre* and *Aragon*, toward the East; and the Kingdome of *Castile* in the middle of the Land: but the whole Dominion is now under the King of Spain.

Spain in former time
severall
Kingdomes.

As *Damianus à Goes* doth write in that Treatise intituled, *Hispania*, there were in times past twelve severall Kingdomes in Spain, which hee nameth thus: *Castella antiqua & nova*, *Leonis*, *Aragonia*, *Portugallia*, *Navarra*, *Granata*, *Valencia*.

lentie, *Toleti*, *Galitie*, *Algarbiorum*, *Murtia*, *Corduba*: which is not to be wondred at, since in *England*, a farre lesse Country, there were in the time of the *Saxons* seven severall Kingdomes and Monarchies.

In the best Mappes of *Spaine*, the Armes of these severall Kingdomes do yet distinctly appeare: where for the Armes of *Leons* is given a Lion; which manifestly argueth, that whereas by some it is called *Regnum Legionis*, that name is false, for it is *Leonis*, sutable thereunto: for the Armes of *Castile* is given a Castle, which was the cause that *Iohn of Gaunt*, sonne to *Edward* the Third King of *England*, did quarter with the Armes of *England* the Castle and the Lion, as having married *Constance* daughter to *Peter* King of *Castile*; and at this day the first and chiefe Coat of the King of *Spain*, is a Castle quartered with a Lion, in remembrance of the two Kingdomes of *Castile* and *Leons*.
In

Granada
700 yeeres
possessed by
the *Moores*
& *Saracens*

Rodericus
Toletanus

In *Corduba* (as in times past it was called) standeth *Andoluzia*, neere unto which is the Island called properly *Gades*, but since, by deprivation of the word, *Cadiz*, and commonly *Cales*, which was lately surprized by the *English*. The Kingdome of *Granada*, which lyeth neereft to the *Mediterranean*, was by the space of seven hundred yeeres possessed by the *Moores* and *Saracens*, who do confesse the Religion of *Mahumet*: the reason whereof *Rodericus Toletanus* in the third Book of his Story doth shew to be this; that whereas the *Saracens* after *Mahumets* time, had spread themselves all along *Africk*, even unto the Western part of *Barbary*, a King of *Spaine* called *Rodericus*, employed (in an Embassage to them) one *Julian*, a Nobleman of his, who by his wise demeanour, procured much reputation amongst the *Moores*; but in the time of his service, the King *Rodericus* deflowered the Daughter of the said *Julian*; which

which the Father tooke in such indignation, that hee procured those *Saracens* to come over into *Spaine*, that so he might be revenged on his King; but when those barbarous people had once set foot in there, they could never be remooved, untill the time of *Ferdinando* and *Elizabeth*, King and Queen of *Spain*, about a hundred yeeres since. The Authour before named writeth, that before the coming of those *Moores* into *Spaine* the King *Rodericus* would needs open a part of a Palace, which had been shut long before, and had by discent from hand to hand beene forbidden to be entred by any: yet the King supposing there had beene great treasure therein, broke into it, but found nothing there, saving in a great Chest, the pictures of men, who resembled the proportion, Attire, and Armour of the *Moores*, and a Prophecie joyned therewithall, that at that time, when the Pallace should be entred, such a
A strange
and unex-
pected pro-
phetic.
people

people as was there resembled, should invade and spoile *Spaine*; which fell out accordingly.

The *Spaniards* that now are, be a very mixt people, descended of the *Goths*, which in former times possessed that Land, and of those *Saracens* and *Jews*, which are the basest people of the World.

Portugall
added to the
Kingdome
of *Spain*.

The Kingdome of *Portugall* did contain under it *Regnum Algarbiorum*, but both of them are now annexed unto *Castile* by the cunning of the King of *Spaine*, *Philip* the Second, who tooke the advantage after the death of *Sebastian*, who was slaine in *Barbary*, in the Yeere 1578. Then after him raigned *Henry*, who sometimes was Cardinall, and Vncle to *Sebastian*; in whose time, although shew was made that it should be lawfully debated, unto whom the Crowne of *Portugall* did belong, yet *Philip* meaning to make sure work, did not so much respect the right, as by main force invaded, and since (to the great grieft of the *Portugals*) hat

hath kept it. The chiefe City of *Portugall* is *Lisbone*, called in Latine *Olyssippo*, from whence those Navigations were advanced, by which the *Portugals* discovered so much of their South part of *Africk*, & of the *East Indies*, possessed by them to this day. The City from whence the *Castilians* do set forth their ships to the *West Indies*, is *Sevill*, called in Latine *Hispalis*. Another great City in *Spain* is *Toledo*, where the Archbishopricke is the richest spirituall dignity of Christendome, the Papacy onely excepted.

Lisbone the chief City of Portugall.

Sevill.

Toledo.

In the time of *Damianus à Goes*, there were reckoned to be in *Spain*, foure Archbishoprickes of great worth, three other inferiour, and forty Bishopricks; as also in *Portugall*, three Archbishoprickes, and eight Bishopricks. Hee reckoneth up also in *Spaine* (besides the great Officers of the Crown) 17 Dukes, 41 Marquesses, 87 Earles or Countes, & 9 Viscounts: as also in *Portugall* (besides the Officers of the Crown) six Dukes, 4 Marquesses, nineteen Earles

The magnificent greatness of Spain and Portugall.

Earles, and one Vicount. In *Spain* he saith are seven Vniversities. The Country is but dry, and so consequently barren, in comparison of some other places. What commodities it doth yeeld, it may be seen in the Treatise of *Damianus a Goes*, which hee calleth his *Hispania*.

Not onely this great and large Countrey heretofore divided into so many Kingdomes, is now under one absolute King, but that King also is Lord of many other Territories: as namely, of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, and the Dutchy of *Millaine*, of the Isles of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Majorque*, *Minorque*, *Evisa*, In the mid-land Sea; of the Ilands of the *Canaries* in the *Atlantique*, besides divers strong Towns and goodly Havens in *Barbary*, within & without the Straits. On the back side of *Africk* he commands much on the Frontiery, besides the Ilands adjoyning to the mayn Land. In the Western *Indies* he

he hath *Mexico, Peru, Brasil*, large Territories, with the Islands of the South, & the North Sea. And *Philip* the Second getting *Portugall* as a Dowry to that forc't Marriage, got also all the dependances of that Crown in *Africke*, the *East Indies*, and the *Atlantique* Sea, the Towns of *Barbary* and the *East Indies* willingly submitting themselves unto him, but the *Terceras* hee wonne by force at the first and second Expedition: so if we consider the huge tract of ground that is under this Kings Dominion, wee will say that the Empery of the King of *Spain* is in that respect the largest that now is, or ever was in the World.

*The Empe-
ry of the
Kingdome
of Spain
the great. st
in the Chri-
stian World.*

of

Of France.

France how
bounded.

THE next Countrey is *France*, which is bounded on the West with the *Pyrenie* hills, on the North with the *English* Seas, on the East with *Germany*, on the South-east with the *Alpe-hils*, on the South-west with the *Mediterranean* Sea.

France, or
of the most
absolute
kingdomes
of the
World,

The Kingdome of *France* is for one entire thing, one of the most rich and absolute Monarchies of the World, having both on the North and South side, the Sea standing very convenient for profit of Navigation, and the land it selfe being ordinarily very fruitfull. The consideration wherof caused *Francis* the first King of *France*, to compare this Kingdome alone, to all the Dominions and Seigniories of *Charles* the fifth Emperour: for when the Herauld of the sayd *Charles*, bidding Desiance to King
Fran-

Francis, did give his Majestic the title of *Emperour of Germany, King of Castile, Arragon, Naples, Sicilie, &c.* *Francis* commanded his Herauld to call him so often King of *France*, as the other had Titles by all his Countreys; implying that *France* alone was of as much strength and worth, as all the Countries which the other had.

Concerning this Argument, see the warlike and politike Discourses of *Monsieur de la Noue*. He who writeth the Commentaries of Religion, and state of *France*, doth shew, that when there had beene of late in *France*, in the dayes of *Francis* the second, and *Charles* the ninth, three Civill warres, which had much ruined the glory and beauty of that Kingdome, Civil wars in France. when a little before the great Massacre in the yeare one thousand five hundred seventy two, there had beene peace in that Country scant full two yeares, yet so great is the riches and happinesse of that King-

Kingdome, that in that short time, all things were renewed and repaired againe, as if there had never beene any such desolation.

*Revenue
of the
Crown of
France
exceeding
great.*

The Revenue of the Crowne of France is exceeding great, by reason of the Taxes and Impositions, which through the whole Kingdome are layd upon the subjects: for their Sizes and Toules doe exceed all Imposts and tributes of all the Princes of Christendome; in as much as there are few things there used, but the King hath a commodity issuing out of them; and not onely from matters of Luxury, as in other States, but from such things as be of necessity, as Flesh, Wood, Salt, &c. It is supposed at this day, that there be in the Kingdome thirty thousand men, who are Vnder-officers, and make a good part of their living by gathering of the Kings tribute: This is much increased no doubt in these latter times: but yet of old it was in so great measure, which caused that

that speech of *Maximilian* the Emperour, as *Iohannes Aventinus* witnesseth *de Bello Turcico*, who said, that the Emperour of *Germany* was *Rex Regum*, meaning that his Princes were so great men; The King of *Spaine* was *Rex hominum*, because his people would obey their Prince in any reasonable moderation; The King of *England* was *Rex Diabolorum*, because the subjects had there divers times deprived their Kings of their Crownes and dignitie: But the King of *France* was *Rex asinorum*, in as much as his people did beare very heavy burthens of taxes and impositions. In this Kingdome of *France* In France the offices of Iustice bought and sold. is one great milerie to the subjects, that the places and offices of Iustice are ordinarily bought and sold, the beginning whereof was this: *Lewis* the 12. who was called a Father of the Country, began to pay the debts of his predecessour *Charles* the 7. (which were very great) and intending to recover unto *France* the

The Cu-
stome of
France for
muster-
ing and pres-
sing Soul-
di. rs.

the Dukedome of *Millaine*, and minding not to burden his people further than was need, thought it a good course to set at sale all the Offices of the Crowne; but with the places of Iustice he did not meddle. But his successors after him tooke occasion also to make great profit of them, witnesse the Author, *contra Machiavel. lib. 1. cap. 1.* By the customes of that Countrey, the King of *France* hath not that absolute power to muster and presse out Souldiers, as in *England*, and some other places of Christendome the Princes have: But the manner is, when the King will set forward any Military Service, he sendeth abroad his Edicts, or causeth in Cities and good Townes, the Drum to be stricken up, and whosoever will voluntarily follow, he is enrolled. Notwithstanding he wanteth few Souldiers, because the Noble and Gentlemen of *France*, doe hold it their dutie, and highest honour, both to attend the King unto the

the warres, and to beare their own charges yearely for many moneths. The person of the King of *France* hath in former time beene reputed so sacred, that *Guicciardine* saith of them, that their people have regarded them in that respect of devotion, as if they had beene demi-gods. And *Machiavel* in his Questions upon *Livie*, saith, that they doted so upon their Kings, that they thought every thing did become them which they did, and that nothing could be more disgracefull, than to give any intimation, that such or such a thing was not well done by their King. But this opinion is now much decayed; the Princes of the bloud are in the next ranke under the King himselfe.

There be many and very rich *paris the* goodly Cities in *France*, but the chiefe City chiefe of all is *Paris*, called *Lute.* *of Franco.* *tia, quasi Luto sita*, as some have merrily spoken: which place is especially honoured, first by the presence

presence of the King, most commonly keeping Court and residence there; secondly, by the great store of goodly houses, whereof part belong to Noble men, and part are houses of Religion; thirdly, by the Vniversity which is incomparably the greatest, most ancient, and best filled of all *France*: fourthly, in that it is the chiefe Parliament City of that Kingdome, without the ratification of which Parliament at *Paris*, Edicts and Proclamations coming from the King, are not held authentically; fifthly, by the great traffique of all kinde of Merchandize, which is used in that place.

The Parliament Cities in *France*, are places where their Termes are kept, and in severall provinces are 7. unto which the causes of inferiour Courts within their distinct Provinces, may be brought by appeale; but the Parliament of *Paris* hath that prerogative, that appeales from all Courts of the Kingdome, doe lie there. That which we call
our

our Parliament in *England*, is amongst them tearmed *Conventus Ordinum*, or the States.

France in ancient time (as *Caesar* reporteth in the first of his Commentaries) was divided into three parts; *Aquitania*, which was towards the West; *Celtica*, towards the North and West; and *Belgica* which is towards the North. *Belgium* is sometime called *Gallia inferior*, and sometimes *Germania inferior*, but wee commonly call it the *Low-Countries*: the government whereof at this day, is not at all under *France*, but *Gallia Celtica*, and *Aquitania*, are under the French King.

The king-
dome of
France di-
vided into
three parts.

The ancient inhabitants of this Countrey, were the *Gaules*, who possessed not onely all that we now call *France*, being the greatest part of that the Romans called *Gallia Transalpina*, but also a good part of *Italy*, which they call *Gallia Cisalpina*, a people whose beginnings are unknowne: this of them is certaine,

Gaules,
the a-nci-
ent inhabi-
tants of
France.

B

that

that they were a Nation of valour; for they not onely sackt *Rome*, but also carried their conquering armes into *Greece*, where they fate down, and were called by the name of *Gallo grecians*, or *Galathians*.

Some report also that they entered into *Spaine*, and subdued and inhabited that part which was called *Lusitania*, now *Portugallia*; but howsoever their former victories and greatnesse, they were by *Julius Caesar* subdued, and made a province of the people of *Rome*, and so continued under the Roman Empire till about foure hundred yeares after Christ, when in the ruine and dismembring of the Roman Empire, the *French* invaded *Gaule*, and erected a Monarchie, which hath continued to this day in the succession of sixty foure Kings, of three severall races; that is to say, the *Merovingians*, *Carolovingians*, and *Capevingians*, about twelve hundred yeares, and now flourisheth under *Lewis* the 13. the now raig-

raining King of *France*.

Although the *French* have done many things worthily out of their owne Countrey, in the East against the *Saracens*, although they have for a while held *Sicily*, the Kingdome of *Naples*, and the Dutchy of *Millaine*, yet it hath been observed of them, that they could never make good their footing beyōd the *Alps*, ^{France} or in other forraigne Regions, how- ^{one of the} best in it selfe *France* is ^{strongest} one of the ^{kingdoms} strongest kingdomes in all *Europe* ^{in Europe} at this day.

That which wee commonly call the *Low-Countries*, containeth se- ^{Of the} ventene severall Provinces, wher- ^{Low Coun-} of the most part have severall Titles ^{tries, con-} and Governours, as the Dukedome ^{taining 17} of *Brabant*, the Earledome of *Flan-* ^{severall} *ders*, &c. Of which the inheritance ^{Provinces.} at severall times did fall on Daughters, who being married unto the Heyre of some of the other Provinces, did in the end bring the whole Countrey into one entire government, which was commonly called

Note.

by the name of the *Dukedome of Burgundy*; and yet so, that in the uniting of them together, it was by composition agreed, that the severall Provinces should retain their severall ancient lawes and liberties, which is the reason yeelded, why some of those Provinces in our age thinke themselves freed from obedience unto the King of *Spaine*, unto whom by inheritance they did descend, because he hath violated their liberties, to the keeping whereof, at the first composition, he was bound. When this whole Country did belong unto the Crowne of *France*, the *Dukedome of Burgundy* was bestowed by *Philip de Valois*, King of *France*, unto *Iohn de Valois* a yonger sonne of his, from whom by descent it came at last to *Charles the Bold*, otherwise Proud, Duke of *Burgundy*, who left one onely daughter, and she was married to *Maximilian* the Emperour, of the house of *Austria*, from whom the inheritance descended unto
Charles

Charles the fifth, Emperour, who yeelding it over to his sonne *Philip* the second, did charge him to intreat that people well; which he forgetting to doe, under pretence of rooting out the profession of Religion, did intangle himselfe, and all that Country with a very long, bloody, and wearisome warre.

There is no part of *Europe*, which for the quantity of the ground, doth yeeld so much riches and commodity, as the *Low-Countries* doe, besides their infinite store of shipping, wherein they exceede any Prince of *Christendome*. They were in time past accounted a very heavy dull people; and unfit for the wars, but their continuall combating with the *Spaniards*, hath made them now very ingenuous, full of action, and managers of great causes appertaining to fights, either by Sea or Land. The 17. Provinces are these; *Brabant, Gelderland, Artois, Valencois, Luxenburg, Flaunders, Henault, Lile, Namurce, Holland,*

The riches of the States in Generall.

The names of the 17. Provinces.

land, Zeland, Tornabum, Tornacium, Mechlin, Utrecht, and the East and West Freezeland.

France hath many petty governments that doe border upon it; as the Dukedome of Savoy, the State of the Switzers, the Dukedome of Loraine, the Burgundians, or Walloons, against all which, the King is forced to keep his frontier Towns.

The Salique
Law.

There is nothing more famous in this kingdome, than the *Salique* Law, whereby it is provided, that no woman, nor the heire of her (as in her right) shall injoy the Crown of France, but it goeth alwayes to the heire male.

The author of the Commentaries against *Machiavel*, reputeth it a great blessing of God, that they have the *Salique* law in France; and that not so much (saith he) because women by the infirmity of their sex are unfit to governe, for therein many men who have enjoyed kingdomes, have been, and are very defective: but because by that means

meanes the Crowne of *France* is never indangered by marriage of a forraigner, to come under the subjection of a stranger. And this is the opinion of *Philip de Comines*, in the 8. Booke of his Commentaries. This Law is very ancient among them, so that it cannot certainly be defined when it was enacted: but by vertue therof, *Edward* the third King of *England*, and his Heyres were cut off from inheriting the Crowne of *France*, whereunto by marriage of a daughter hee was heire in generall. And by reason of this Law, *Henry* the fourth, late King of *France*, rather enjoyed that Dominion, than the Sonne of the Duke of *Lorraine*, who was neerer of blood by descending from the Elder daughter of King *Henry* the second.

The *Switzers* are a people called *The Switzers* in old time *Helvetij*, who have no Noblemen, or Gentlemen among them, but onely the Citizens of their Townes, the yearly Officers.

B 4

wher-

By this law
Edw the
3. King of
England,
was put by
the Crowne
of France.)

The Switz-
ers go
uniforme.

whereof, and their Councell, do governe their State.

23 Cities
or Cantons
in Switzer-
land.

Geneva.]

There are in *Switzerland*, 23 Cities or Townes, which they call their *Canton*; although some rather thinke that name properly doth signifie the Rulers of those townes; and of them some doe retaine to this day the *Romish* Religion, but some others have embraced the Gospell. The Countrey where they live, is not very fertile, and being far from any Seas, they have no vent for their people, but by sending them forth as hired Souldiers, which for their pay doe fight oftentimes in *Italy* and *France* and sometimes in *Germany*. Neare unto one part of them, standeth *Geneva*, which is challenged by the Duke of *Savoy*, to have heretofore belonged to his Dominion; but they pretend themselves to be a free City; and by the helpe of *Protestant* Princes, but especially by some of the *Helvetians*, doe so maintaine it. In this place there is a rare Law, that if
any

any malefactor, who hath fled out of his owne Country, be convinced of any grievous crime, he suffereth there, as if he were in his owne Countrey: which they are forced to doe, because their Cities would be full of all sorts of Runnagates, in as much as they stand on the Confines of divers Princes and States.] *A rare and excellent Law.*

Of Germany.

THe next Countrey unto France on the East side, is Germany, which is bounded on the West with France, and the Low-Countries; on the North with Denmarke, and the Danish Seas; on the East with Prussia, Polonia, and Hungary; on the South East, with Istria and Styria; on the South with the Alps, and with Italy.

The Governour generall of this

The Emp-
rour ge-
vernour of
Germany.
Who be the
7. Electors.

Country, is called the *Emperour of Germany*, who is chosen by three spirituall Princes; the Archbishop of *Colen*, called *Coloniensis*, the Archbishop of *Ments*, called *Moguntinus*, and the Archbishop of *Trevers*, called *Treverenſis*; and three temporall Princes, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Marquess of *Brandenburge*, and the Count *Palatine of Rhene*: which if they cannot agree, as to make a Major part in their Election, then the King of *Bohemia* hath also a voyce, whereof it commeth to be sayd, that there be seven Princes Electors of the Empire.

His manner
of Election.

The manner of the choise of the Emperour, was established by a decree, which is commonly called *Bulla aurea*, which was made by *Charles the 4. Emperour of Germany*, and King of *Bohemia*, wherein he doth set downe all the circumstances of the Election of the Emperour, and appointeth the King of *Bohemia* to be *Sacri Imperij, Archipincerna*, which is the Cup-bearer;
The

The 3. Bishops of *Colen*, *Ments*, and *Trevers*, to bee the Archchancellours of the three severall parts of the Empire; the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhene*, to be *Sacri Imperij Archidapifer*, which should have the setting on of the first dish, the Duke of *Saxony*, to be *Sacri imperij Archimariscallus*, whose office is to beare the sword; and the Marquesse of *Brandenburg*, to be *Sacri Imperij Archi-Camerarius*, or great Chamberlaine; all which offices they supply on the day of the Emperours Coronation.

It appeares by all the *Romane* The Empire Stories, that in times past the Empire went sometimes by succession, as unto the sons of *Constantine*, and *Theodosius*, sometimes by election, and that either of the Senate, or of the Souldiers, who oftentimes also in mutiny did elect men unworthy, yet such as fitted their purpose: But now of late, the Electors do choose some Prince of Christendome, who hath otherwise a Dominion of his owne,

owne, which may helpe to back out the Empire, and therein of late hath appeared the great cunning of that which we call *The house of Austria*, whose greatest title within this 300. yeares, was to be a meane Count of a meane place, namely, the County of *Haspurg*. But since that time, they have so planted and strengthened themselves, that there have beene seven or eight Emperours lately of that family; but the Empire is not tyed unto them, as may appeare by the possibility, which the Duke of *Saxony*, and *Francis* the great King of *France*, had to ascend to that dignity.

When *Charles* the fift was chosen Emperour, one of the meanes whereby the possession hath beene continued to that house, hath beene the electing of some one to bee *Rex Romanorum*, whilest another of his Family was Emperour, which *Charles* the fift effected in his life time for his brother *Ferdinandus*, *Emperour*. who after succeeded him; and that hath

hath been the attempt of *Albertus* late *Cardinall*, and now *Archduke* of *Austria*, that he might be established in the hope of the Empire, during the life of his brother *Rodolphus* the Second, now Emperour and King of *Bohemia*: *Rex Romanorum* is he, who is farre already invested in title to the Empire, so that upon the death, resignation, or deposition of the then being Emperour, he is immediatly to succeed.

Hee who is now Emperour of *Germanie*, is called *Cesar*, or *Romani Imperij Imperator*, but very improperly, in as much as the case is farre different from that which was when the *Romane* Empire did flourish: for then the Territories thereof were very great, all under the regiment of one man, unlesse it pleased him to associate to himselfe some other. But *Theodosius* did divide the Empire into two Sovereignties, which were called the East and West Empires, and made *Constantinople* to be the chiefe Seat of *Arcadius*, one of his Sonnes, and

*Cesar, or
Romans
Imperij
Imperator.*

*The Empire
divided by
Theodosius.*

Rome

A great policy in the Bishops of Rome.

Rome to be the principall Citie of *Honorius* the other; which *Western* Empire continued in his glory but a while; for the *Goths* and *Lombards*, and other barbarous people, did both over-run it, and as good as extinguish it; in the which case it continued to the dayes of *Charles* the Great, who revived it againe: but although there was some shew of Dominion belonging unto him in *Italy*, yet his principall residence was in *France*, and his Successours after him removed it into *Germany*: so that properly he is now to be called *Imperator Germanorum*. It was a great policy of the Bishops of *Rome*, that the Emperour was wrought to leave *Italy*, and keepe himself in *Germany*: for the Popes did not like to have a strong Neighbour so neer, who might at his pleasure chastise or depose them, if hee saw good. And the cunning of thole Popes was such also, that they weakned the State of the Emperour exceeding much in *Germany*, by giving great

great exemptions to the Princes thereof, in so much that *Munster* *Munsters* rightly complaineth. *complaint.*

The Emperour beareth the *Spread-Eagle with two heads*, noting the East and West Empire: (but saith hee) one of the heads is quite pulled off; and so be almost all the Feathers; and in the other Head, although life remayneth, yet there is little spirit or vigour.

Surius in his Commentaries of the yeare 1530 reporteth, that to the Emperour of *Germany* belongeth three Crownes: the one of Silver, which intendeth the Kingdome of *Germany*; the second of Iron, which is for the Kingdome of *Lombardy*, and the third of Gold, *Most of the Princes of Germany* which is for the Sacred *Romane* *take on* *Empire.*

In *Germany* all are at a kinde of *them as* commandement of the Emperour: *absolute* but most of the Princes otherwise *Goverment* take on them as absolute Governours in their Dominions: so that they have liberty of Religion; they do.

do make Lawes, they do raise souldiers, they doe stampe money with their owne Pictures as absolute Princes: so doth the Duke of Saxony, the Archbishop of Colen, & the rest.

*How they
came by
that great
Strength.*

The Princes of Germany came to that great strength of theirs, by meanes of a base and inferiour man, who aspiring to the Empire (whereof hee was unworthy) was content to release unto the Princes almost all kinde of their service and dutie; so that their subjection since that time, is little more than Titulary, yeelding onely very small maintenance to the Empire, either in Tribute, Souldiers, or otherwise; and albeit sometimes they refuse not to come by themselves, or their Agents, to the Diets and Parliaments holden by the Emperour, yet that is as much for the safeguard of themselves from the invasion of the *Turke*, who is not farre from them, as for any other respect; and the pay which they allow in such cases is rather held by them to be a

con-

contribution, than any imposition to be admitted by duty: and yet there is extant a Book where the particulars are mentioned; how the Princes and free Cities are bound to maintaine upon their owne charge three thousand eight hundred forty two Horses, and sixteene thousand two hundred Foot, for the service of the Emperour, when he shall see cause; but how small a trifle is that in respect of the strength of so huge a Countrey?

The Princes themselves are so strong many of them, that they dare encounter with any who oppose them, insomuch that whereas *Charles* the Fifth, was doubtlesse the greatest Emperour that had beene from the dayes of *Charles* the Great; yet the Duke of Saxony, and the *Lantgrave* of *Hassia*, with some few Cities which were confederate with them, did dare to oppose themselves against the said *Charles*; and entring the field with him, did oftentimes put him to great

*The strength
of the Prin-
ces of Ger-
many.*

great inconveniences : yea, it is supposed by some, that howsoever hee had a hand upon these two, yet his inability to match the ruffling of some of those Princes, was not the least cause, why hee resigned the Empire to his Brother *Ferdinando*.

*The titles of
their Nobility.*

The manner of *Germany* is, that the Title of Nobility which is in the Father, commonly is imparted to all the sonnes : so that every Sonne of a Duke of *Saxony*, is called *Duke of Saxony* ; and every Childe of the Count of *Mansfield*, is honoured by the name of Count or Countesse of *Mansfield* : but in the eldest House the chiefe livelihood doth remayne, for keeping upright the dignity of the Family.

*Free States
and Cities.*

There are also free States and Cities, which have the same authority, as *Argentine*, *Frankeford*, and other.

This is to be noted of the *Germanes*, that they may boast this above

bove other more Westernly Nations of *Europe*, that they are an unmixed Nation : for whereas the *Lombards* and *Goths* at severall times have set downe in *Italy*, and mixed themselves with the people thereof ; the *Goths*, *Vandals*, and *Saracens* in *Spaine*, the *Francks* in *Gaule*, or *France*, and the *Normans* also; the *Saxons*, *Angles*, *Danes*, and *Normans* in Great *Brittaine* ; they have beene free from such inundation and mixture ; yea, many of the people that have inflicted and inhabited these other Nations have come from thence, so that therein *Germany* hath an advantage of these other Nations that have been subject hereunto.

A note
worthy of
observation.

of

Of Italie.

Situation of
Italy.



IN the South side of the
Alpes and Germany
lyeth *Italy*, stretching
it selfe out at length
toward the South &
East. It hath on the Southside, the
Iland of *Sicilia*; on the East, that
part of the *Mediterranean*, which
is called *Mare Adriaticum*, or *Ma-
re superum*, which severeth *Italy*
from *Gracia*: on the Westside that
part of the *Mediterranean*, which
is called *Mare Tyrrhenum*, or *Mare
Inferum*; and the upper or more
Northerne part of it neere *Liguria*,
Mare Ligusticum.

This Country for the figure ther-
of, is by some likened unto a long
leafe of a tree. It hath in the mid-
dle of it, which goeth all in length
a mighty Mountain, named *Mons
Apenninus*, which is likened unto
the *Spina*, or Ridge-bone of the
backe. Out of this Hill springeth
divers

divers Rivers, which run on both sides of it, into the *Adriatick*, and *Tyrrhene* or *Tuscan* Seas.

As in other Countries, so in *Italy* in times past, there were divers severall people, and severall Provinces, like our Shires in *England*, and so there be at this day: but the mayn division of *Italy* is properly into foure parts; as in our age we do account it. The first *Lombardy*, which lyeth to the North. The second *Tuscan*, which boundeth toward the *Mediterranean Sea*, which way *Corfica* the Iland lyeth. The third is the *Land of the Church*, which is the Territory of the Bishop of *Rome*, and containeth in it that which is called *Romania*; The fourth is *Naples*; and in this division now is all *Italy* comprehended.

The North part of this *Italy* is that, which in ancient time was called *Gallia Togata*, or *Gallia Cisalpina*, inhabited then by Frenchmen. It is now called *Longobardia*, or *Lombardy*, wherein stand many rich Govern-

*Lombardy
the Garden
of God.*

vernmēts, as the Dukedom of *Mil-lain*, of *Mantua*, of *Florence*, and o-ther. It is for the pleasantnesse ther-of, in respect of the soyle, ayre, wa-ters, and great variety of wines, and fruits, likened now by some to Pa-radice, or the Garden of God.

*The policy
of the Bi-
shops of
Rome.*

In this *Italy*, which was hereto-fore one entire government, in the flourishing estate of the *Romans*, are now many absolute States and Princedomes, by the great policy of the Bishop of *Rome*, who thought it the best way to make himselfe great, to weaken the Empire. So he hath not onely driven the Emperour out of all *Italy* into *Germany*, but hath diminished his Majesty in both, by making so many petty go-vernments, which hold themselues soveraigne Rulers, without relation to any other.

*The States
of Venice.*

As there are many States in *Italy*, so one of the chiefeft are the *Veneti-ans*, called *Resp. Venetorum*, or the *State of Venice*, because they are not governed by any one, but by their

Se-

Senate & Gentlemen, although they have a Duke with whose stamp their money is coyned, and in whose name all their executions of Justice are done. But this Duke is every way limited by the State.

This City of *Venice*, which joyneth City of Venice to a corner of *Lombardy*, standeth in *Æstuarium*, or shallow of earth, in the North part of the *Adriaticke* Sea, so safely, that it is held invincible. There is in it but one street of firme Land; into the other, the Sea doth flow at every tide. They have been a great & rich State, not onely possessing much in *Italy*, as *Padua* their Vniversity, and other things which still they do, but a great part of *Illiricum*, & many rich Ilands in the *Mediterraneum*, as Candy called commonly *Creta*, *Cyprus*, *Zazinius*, and other.

But *Cyprus* was taken from them a little before that fight at Sea, wherein *Don Iohn of Austria*, together with the *Venetians*, had so renowned a victory against the *Turk*, at the fight neer *Lepanto*.
The

The Venetians impoverished.

The impoverishing of their State hath partly bin by the incroaching of the *Turk*, but especially by the decaying of that traffique which they had to *Alexandria* in *Egypt* for their Spices, and other riches of *Persia*, *Arabia*, and the *East Indies*, since the course of the *Portugals* to those Eastern Countries hath been by Sea by the backside of *Africa*.

These *Venetians*, which in times past were great warriours, do now altogether decline enmity or hostility with all other Princes adjoining, and therefore by all means do take up quarrels, and cease controversies by wisdom and patience, temporizing with the *Turk*, the King of *Spain*, and the Emperour, who are most like to offend them.

The excellency of their government.

The manner of their government and the excellent course which they have in chusing their Duke, is written by *Contarenius*, and some other of their Countrymen. When they do make any warres, they seldom send forth any General of their own,

but

but entertaine some Prince of *Italy*, who is renowned for the warres.

In *Lombardy* standeth also the Dukedom of *Milain*, a most rich & pleasant thing, which sometime had beene governed by a Duke of their own, but of late hath been possessed by the *Spaniard*, & sometime by the *French*, and is now in the government & possession of the K. of *Spain*.

In Lombardy standeth Milain.

In *Tuscany*, the chiefe City, and Commander of all the rest, is *Florence*, where is supposed to be the best language of *Italy*, called the vulgar *Italian*, and the most circumspect policy of all the governments of Christendome, which hath much bin increased since the time of *Machiavel*, who was Secretary or Recorder to that State. This was in times past a free City, but of late by the policy of the Family of the *Medices*, it is brought under the subjection of a Duke, which raigneth as an absolute Prince; and by little and little, hath so incroched on his own Citizens and Neighbours round a-

Tuscany: Floence.

C

bours

The great
Duke of
Tuscany.

bout him, that hee hath gotten to be called (and that not unworthily) *Magnus Dux Hetruria*, or the great Duke of Tuscany. A great part of the rising of the Family of the *Medices*, which are now Dukes of *Florence*, may be ascribed to the cunning carriage of themselves; but it hath been much advanced forward by their felicitie, in having two *Popes* together of that house, which were *Leo* the Tenth, and *Clement* the Seventh, who by all means laboured to stablish the government of their Country upon their kindred; and it made not the least accessse thereunto, that affinity was contracted by them with the Kings of *France*, when *Katherine de Medices*, Neece to Pope *Clement* the Seventh, was married to the younger sonne of *Francis* the first, whose elder brother dying, that younger came to be King of *France*, by the name of *Henry* the Second: for as in the time of her Husband she layd the foundation of her aspiring, so after the

the death of the sayd husband, when she bare the name of the *Queene Mother*. This *Queen Mother* sway-
ed all at her pleasure in *France* du-
ring the successive raigae of her
three sonnes, *Francis* the Second,
Charles the ninth, and *Henry* the
third : in all which time, no doubt,
she promoted *Florence* and the *Flo-*
rentines to her uttermost.

A good part of *Italy* is under the *A great part*
Bishop of *Rome*, which is common- *of Italy un-*
ly called, *The land of the Church*; *der the Bi-*
where the *Pope* is a Prince absolute, *shop of*
not only spirituall as elsewhere hee *Rome.*
claymeth, but also temporall, ma-
king Lawes, requiring Tribute, rai-
sing Souldiers, & executing Iustice
as a Monarch.

The Bishops of *Rome* do pretend,
that *Constantine* the Great did be-
stow upon them the City of *Rome*,
together with divers other Cities
and Towns, neere adjoyning, and
the Demeans of them all to be as the
Patrimony of *Saint Peter*, as many
times they do tearme it. But *La-*

The manner
of the rising
of the
Popes great-
nesse.

rentius Valla, in his set Treatise of this argument, hath displayed the falshood of that pretence; and in truth, the greatnesse of the *Popes* hath risen first by *Phocas*, who killing his Master the Emperour of *Rome*, and being favoured by the Bishop of that Sea, and so aspiring himself to the Empire, did in recompence thereof, suffer the Bishop of *Rome* to be proclaimed *Vniversall Bishop*; and of likelihood gave unto him somewhat to maintain his estate. And afterward King *Pipin* of *France*, and *Charles* the Great his sonne, getting (by means of the said Bishop) the Kingdome of *France*, and the one of them to the Empire, did bestow good possessions upon the Papacy; and since that time the *Popes* have had so much wit, as by destruction of the Princes of *Italy*, by encroaching on the favour of others, the great Monarchs of *Europe*, and by their warres and other devices, to keepe and increase that Land of the Church, which in our
time

time is well enlarged by the policy of *Clement* the Eighth, late *Pope*, who hath procured that the Dukedome of *Ferrara*, is or shalbe shortly added to his Dominion.

The chief residence of the Bishop of *Rome*, is *Rome* it selfe, which was first founded by *Romulus*, and afterwards so increased by others, who succeeded him, that it was built upon seven hills, & hath had only reigning in it seven Kings; and hath been ruled by seven severall sorts of chief government: that is, *Kings*, *Consuls*, *Decem-viri*, *Tribunes of the people*, *Dictators*, *Emperours*, and *Popes*. *Rome the chief residency of the Pope.*

They first incroached on the neighbours about them in *Italy*, afterwards on all *Italy*, *Sicily*, & some of the Ilands, till at length it proved to be the Lady and chief Mistresse of the world: whose incredible wealth and greatnes in men, treasure, shipping, and armour, was so huge, that it did even sink under the wealth of it self. Wherupon after divers civill wars, as between *Marinus* and *Sylla*,

Pompey and *Cesar*, with others, it was at length revoked unto one absolute and Imperiall government. The Majesty wherof notwithstanding was afterward somewhat impaired by the building of *Constantinople*, which was erected, or rather enlarged by *Constantine*, the Great, and called *Nova Roma*. But when the division was made of the East and West Empire, it received a greater blow; yet the main overthrow of it was, when the *Goths* and *Vandals* entred *Italy*, sacked it, and possessed it at their own pleasure; so that it was (for a time) almost quite forsaken, and had no inhabitants, till the Bishops of *Rome* did make means to gather together some to people it againe: and since those times, a good part of the old building upon the Hills, hath beene quite decayed & ruinated, and that *Rome* which now may be called (in comparison of the old) new *Rome*, is built on a lower ground, where the place was, which in times past was

was termed *Campus Martius*, very neer unto *Tyber* the River, which too well appeareth by the sudden inundation of that *Tyber*; destroying and spoyling, men, cattell, and houses, as very lately to their great losse was experimented.

The Bishops of *Rome*, as sometimes for their pleasure or profit, they do withdraw themselves unto *Bologna*, or some other Townes of *Italy*: so the time was when they removed their court unto *Avignon* a City in *France*, standing neer the *Mediterranean* sea, and not far from *Marfiles* in *Province*, where continuing for the space of seventy yeers, they so afflicted the Citie of *Rome*, for lack of resort (which is very great when the *Pope* is there) that the *Italians* to this day do remember that time by the name of the *Captivity of Babylon*, which continued (as appeareth by the Scripture) for seventy yeeres. Who so looketh on the description laid down by the Holy Ghost in the *Revelation* shall

see, that the *Whore of Babylon* there mentioned, can be understood of no place, but the Citie of *Rome*.

*Nap'es lyeth
in the South
part of
Italy.*

In the South part of *Italy* lyeth the Kingdome of *Naples*, which is a Country very rich, and full of all kind of pleasure, abundant in Nobility; whereof commeth to be said that Proverb, *Naples* for Nobilitie, *Rome* for Religion, *Millain* for Beauty, *Florence* for Policie, and *Venice* for Riches.

This was heretofore ruled by a King of their own, till the time of *Ioane* Queene of *Naples*, who by deed of gift, did first grant that Kingdom to the Kings of *Arragon* in *Spain*; and afterward by will, with a revocation of the former Grant, did bequeath it to the house of *Anjoy* in *France*. Since which time the Kingdome of *Naples* hath sometimes been in the hands of the *Spaniard*, sometimes possessed by the *French*, and is now under the King of *Spain*: unto this is annexed also the Dukedome of *Calabria*.

*The Duke-
dome of Ca-
labria.*

This

This Kingdome of *Naples* lyeth lo-
neere to some part of *Gracia*, which
is now in possession of the *Turke*,
that it may justly be feared, lest at
some time or other, the said *Turke*
should make an invasion thereunto,
as indeed hee hath offered divers
times, and sometimes hath landed
men to the great terrour of all *Italy*:
but for the preventing of that mis-
chiefe, the King of *Spain* is inforced
to keep a good Fleet of Gallies con-
tinually at *Otranto*, where is the
neerest passage from *Italic*, into
Greece. This part of *Italic* was it
which in times past was named
Magna Gracia, but in later ages it
hath been improperly called one of
the *Sicilies*, which was reprovved
long since by *Aeneas Sylvius*, in his
twelfth Epistle; and yet till of late
time, the Kings of *Spain* have been
tearmed Kings of both the *Sicilies*.

There be moreover in *Italy* many Divers
other Princedomes and States, as *Princi-*
the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, the Duke- *domes and*
dome of *Mantua*, the Dukedome *States of*
Italy.

of *Urbine*, the Dukedome of *Parma* and *Placentia*, the State of *Luca*, the State of *Genua*, commonly called the *Genowayes*, which are governed by their Senate, but have a Duke as they have at *Venice*. There be also some other, by which means the glory and strength of *Italy* is decayed.

Of Denmarke, Sweden, and Norway.

*Denmars
situation,*



S Italy lyeth on the South side of *Germany*, so *Denmark* lieth on the North; into the middle of which Land, the Sea breaketh in by a place called the *Sound*. The Impost of which passage bringeth great riches, as an ordinary tribute unto the King of *Denmark*. This is a Kingdome, and ruled by an absolute Governour.

Sweden,

On the North and East side of *Denmarke*, lyeth *Suecia*, commonly called

called *Sweden*, or *Swethen*; which is also a Kingdome of it self: Where the King professeth himselfe to be *Rex Suecorum, Gothorum & Vandalorum*: Wherby we may know that the *Gothes* and *Vandals*, which in times past did waste *Italy*, and other Nations of Christendom, did come out of this Country.

This whole Country which containeth in it *Norvegia*, *Suezia*, and some part of *Denmarke*, is *Peninsula*, being very much compassed about with the Sea: and this is it, which in *Olaus Magnus* & *Joannes Magnus*, is termed *Archiepiscopus Upsalensis*, as also in some of the more ancient Writers, is called *Scandinavia*: on the North and West side of *Sweden*, lyeth *Norvegia*, or *Noruegi*; *Norway*, which is at this day under or *Norway*, the government of the King of *Denmarke*, although heretofore it hath been a free Kingdome of it self.

Beyond *Norway* toward *Russia*, on the Northern Sea lyeth *Scrichivia*, beyond that *Biarmia*, then *Happia*, or *Hapland*, a poore and cold *Hapland*.

Coun-

Countrey, neere *Sinus Boddicus*: whereof there is little to be spoken, but that it is said to be subject to the great *Knez* or Duke of *Muscovie*. But of these afterwards.

Dantzike. Within the *Sound*, on the East part of the Sea, lyeth *Dantzike*, about which are the Townes of the *Hausfmen*, Confederates and Allies, unto the King of *Denmarke*.

These are very rich towns, by reason of Merchandize which downe the rivers they receive out of *Polonia*, and transport into other parts of Christendome, through the *Sound* of the King of *Denmarke*. They live as free people, keeping amity & entercourse with the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and with the Emperour of *Germany*: but within these late yeers, *Steven Bacour*, the King of *Polon*, doth challenge them to be members of his Crown and Dignity, and by warre forced them to capitulate with him.

There is no great thing to be noted in these Countries; but that from *Denmarke* commeth much corne,

corne, to the supply of other parts of Christendome; and that from all these Countries, is brought great furniture for warre, or for shipping; as Masts, Cables, Steele, Saddles, Armour, Gunpowder, and the like. And that in the seas adjoining to these parts, there are fishes of much more monstrous shape than elsewhere are to be found. The people of those Countries are by their profession *Lutherans* for Religion.

*Riches of
Denmarke.*

Their Religion.

Of *Russia*, or *Moscovia*.

ON the East side of Sweden, *Russia* beginneth the Dominion *situate.* of the Emperor of *Russia*, although *Russia*, or *Moscovia* it selfe, doe lie somewhat more into the *East*, which is a great and mighty Monarchy, extending it selfe even from *Lapland* and *Finmarke*, many thousand miles in length, unto the *Caspian sea*: so that it containeth in it a great part of

Emperour
of *Russia*.

of *Europe*, and much of *Asia* also. The governour there, calleth himselfe Emperour of *Russia*, Great Duke of *Moscovia*, with many other titles of principedomes and Cities, whose Dominion was very much enlarged by the Emperour not long since dead, whom in *Russia* they call *Iuan Vasilimich*, in the Latine, *Iohannes Baslides*, who raigning long, and being fortunate in warre, did very much enlarge this mighty Dominion.

This man as in his younger daies he was very fortunate, and added very much unto the glory of his ancestors, winning something from the *Tartars*, and something from the Christians in *Livonia*, *Lithuania*, and other confines of his countrey: so in his latter age growing more unweldy and lesse beloved of his subjects, hee proved as unfortunate, whereby it came to passe, that *Stephen Bacour*, King of *Polone*, had a very great hand of him, winning from him large Provinces, which

he before had conquered. Gregory the thirteenth, Bishop of Rome, thinking by his intreaty for peace betweene those two Princes, to have woon the whole *Russian* Monarchy to the subjection and acknowledgment of the Papacy, sent *Robertus Possevinus*, a Iesuite, (but yet a great States-man) as his agent to take up controversies, betweene the *Muscovite*, and the King of *Polone*, who prevailed so farre, as that he drew them to tolerable conditions, for both parties; but when he began to exhort him to the accepting of the Romish faith, the Emperour being therefore informed by the English Ambassadors (who he very much favoured, for his Lady, and Mistresse, *Queene Elizabeths* sake) that the Bishop of Rome was a proud Prelate, and would exercise his pretended authority so far, as to make Kings and Princes hold his stirrop, yea to kisse his very feet, he utterly and with much scorne rejected all obedience to him. Where-

Possevinus
a Iesuite
sent by the
Pope to the
Emperour.

A fine excuse for the Popes pride unto, when *Possevinus* did reply, that the Princes of *Europe* indeed in acknowledgement of their subjection to him, as the Vicar of *Christ*, and successor of *S. Peter*, did offer him that service, as to kisse his feet, but that the *Pope* remembring himselfe to be a mortall man, did not take that honour as due unto himselfe, but did use to have on his Pantophle the *Crucifixe*, or Picture of *Christ*, hanging upon the Crosse, and that in truth he would have the reverence done thereunto: the Emperour did grow into an exceeding rage, reputing his pride to bee so much the greater, when he would put the *Crucifixe* upon his shooe; in as much as the *Russians* doe hold, that so holy a thing as that is highly prophaned, if any resemblance of it be worne but above the girdle.

The Emperours rage against the Pope.

Possevinus feare of the Emperour.

Possevinus, in a treatise written of his Embassage into that Countrey, where hee discourseth this whole matter, confesseth, that hee was much afraid, lest the Emperour would

would have stricken him, and beaten out his braines with a shrewd staffe which then hee had in his hands, & did ordinarily carry with him: and he had the more reason so to feare, because that Prince was such a tyrant, that he had not onely slaine, and with cruell torture put to death very many of his subjects, and Nobility before, shewing himselfe more brutishly cruel to them, than ever *Nero* and *Caligula* were among the *Romans*; but he had with his owne hands, and with the same staffe, upon a small occasion of anger, killed his eldest sonne, who should have succeeded him in his whole Empire.

The people of this countrey, are rude and unlearned, so that there is very little or no knowledge amongst them of any liberall or ingenuous Art; yea their very Priests & Monks (wherof they have many) are almost unlettered, so that they can hardly do any thing more than reade their ordinary service: And the

*chiefe
people rude
and unlearned.*

therest of the people are, by reason of their ignorant education, dull and incapable of any high understanding; but very superstitious, having many ceremonies, and Idolatrous Solemnities; as the consecrating of their Rivers, by their Patriarch at one time of the yeare, when they thinke themselves much sanctified by the receiving of those hallowed waters; yea, and they bathe their Horses and Cattell in them; and also the burying of most of their people with a paire of Shooes on their feet, as supposing that they have a long journey to goe, and a letter in their hand to S. *Nicholas*, whom they reverence as a speciall *Saint*, and thinke that he may give them entertainment, for their readier admission into heaven.

The *Muscovites* generally have received the Christian Faith; but yet so, that rather they doe hold of the *Greeke*, and the *Easterne*, then of the *Westerne Roman Church*.

The doctrines wherin the *Greek Church*

Difference
betweene
the *Greeke*
and *Latin*
Church.

Church differs from the *Latine*, are these : First they hold that the holy Ghost proceeds from the Father alone, and not from the Sonne. Secondly, that the Bishop of *Rome* is not the universall Bishop. Thirdly, that there is no Purgation. Fourthly, their Priests doe marry; and fifthly they doe differ in divers of their ceremonies, as in having foure Lents in the yeere, whereof they doe call our Lent, their great Lent.

At the time of the Councell of *Florence*, There was some shew made by the Agents of the *Greeke Church*, that they would have joyned in opinion with the *Latines* : but when they returned home, their Countrey-men would in no sort assent thereunto.

In the Northerne parts of the dominion of the Emperour of *Russia*, which have lately been joyned unto his territories, as specially *Lapland, Biarmia*, and thereabouts, The people of Lapland are people so rude and heathenish, that (as *Olaus Magnus* writeth very bra-

The extra-
ordinary
sharpnesse
of the
weather in
winter.

teth of them) looke whatsoever living thing they doe see in the morning at their going out of their doors, yea, if it be a Bird, or a worm, or some such other creeping thing, they doe yeeld a divine Worship, & Reverence thereunto for all that day, as if it were some inferiour God. *Damianus a Goes* hath written a pretty Treatise describing the manners of those *Lappians*: The greatest part of the Country of *Russia* is in the winter so exceeding cold, that both the Rivers are frozen over, the Land covered with snow, and such is the sharpnesse of the Ayre, that if any goe abroad bare faced, it causeth their flesh in a short time to rot, which befalleth to the fingers and toes of divers of them: therefore for a great part of winter, they live in Stoues and Hot-houses: and if they be occasioned to goe abroad, they use many Furs; whereof there is great plenty in that Country, as also wood to make fire: but yet in the summer time, the face of the

the soyle, & the ayre is very strangely altered, insomuch that the Country seemeth hot, the Birds sing very merrily, & the trees, grasse, & corn, in a short space do appeare to cheerfully, greene, and pleasant, that it is scant to be beleaved, but of them which have seene it.

Their building is most of wood, even in their chiefe citie of *Mosco*, insomuch, that the *Tartars* (who lie in the North-east of them) breaking oft into their countries, even unto the very *Mosco*, doe set fire on their Cities, which by reason of their wooden buildings, are quickly destroyed.

Their buildings of wood.

The maner of government which of late yeers hath bin used in *Russia*, is very barbarous, & little lesse than tyrannous: for the Emperour that last was, did suffer his people to be kept in great servility, & permitted the Rulers & chiefe Officers at their pleasures, to pill & ransack the common sort; but to no other end, but that himselfe might take occasion

Their government.

(when

(when he thought good) to call the in question for their misdemeanor, and so fill his own coffers with fleecing of them: which was the same course the old *Roman* Emperor did use, calling the deputies of the Provinces by the name of *Spunges*, whose property is to sucke up water, but when it is full, then it selfe is crushed, and yeeldeth forth liquour for the behalfe of another.

The passage
by Sea into
this country

The passage by Sea into this country, which was wont to be through the *Sound*, and so afterward by land was first discovered by the *English*; who with great danger of the frozen seas, did first adventure to sayle so far North, as to compasse *Lapland*, *Finmark*, *Sericfinia* & *Biarmia*, and so passing to the East by *Nona Zembla*, half the way almost to *Cathajo*, have entred the River called *Ob*, by which they disperse themselves for merchandize both by water and land, into the most parts of the Dominion of the Emperour of *Russia*.

The first
attempt.

The first attempt which was made
by

by the *English*, for the entrance of
Moscovia, by the North Seas, was
in the dayes of King *Edw.* the 6. at
which time the Merchants of *Lon-*
don procuring leave of the King, did
send forth Sir *Hugh Willoby*, with
shipping and men, who went so far
toward the North, that he coasted
the corner of *Sericfinia*, & *Biarmin*,
and so turned toward the East: but
the weather proved so extream, the
snowing so great, & the freezing of
the water so vehement, that his ship
was set fast in the Ice; and there he
& his people were frozen to death,
and the next yeer some other com-
ing from *England*, found both the
Ship and their bodies in it, & a per-
fect remembrance in writing of all
things which they had done & dis-
covered; where amongst the rest,
mention was made of a Land which
they had touched, which to this day
is known by the name of *Sir Hugh*
Willobies Land. The Merchants of *London*
did not desist to pursue this
discovery, but have so far prevailed,
as that they have reached one halfe
of

Sir Hugh
Willobius
Land.

of the way, toward the East part of *Chyna*, and *Cathai*; but the whole passage is not yet opened.

*This Em-
pire one of
the greatest
in the
world.*

This Empire is at this day, one of the greatest dominions in the world, both for compasse of ground, & for multitude of men; saving that it lyeth far North, and so yeeldeth not pleasure or good traffique, with many other of the best situated nations.

Among other things which doe argue the magnificence of the Emperour of *Russia*, this one is recorded by many, who have travelled into those parts, that when the great Duke is disposed to sit in his magnificence, besides great store of Jewels, and abundance of masse plate both of gold and silver, which is openly shewed in his hall, there doe sit as his Princes, and great Nobles, cleathed in very rich and sumptuous attyre, divers men, ancient for their yeares, very seemly of countenance, and grave, with white long beards, which is a goodly shew, besides the rich state of the thing. But *Olaus Magnus*,
a man

man well experienced in those Northerne parts, doth say, (how truly I cannot tell) that the manner of their sitting is a notable fraud and cunning of the *Russian*; in as much as they are not men of any worth, but ordinary Citizens of the gravest, and seemliest countenance, which against such a solemnity, are picked out of *Mosco*, and other places adjoyning, and have robes put on them, which are not their owne, but taken out of the Emperours Wardrobe.

Of Spruce and Poland.

IN *Europe*, on the East and *prussians* North corner of *Germany*, *situated*, lyeth a Countrey called *Prussia*, in Latine most times *Borussia* in English, *Pruthen*, or *Spruce*, of whom little is famous, saving that they were governed by one, in a kinde of order of Religion, whom they call the Grand-Master: and that they are a meanes to keepe the

D

Mos-

Moscovite, & the *Turke* from some other parts of Christendome.

This countrey is now growne to be a Dukedome, & the Duke thereof doth admit traffique with our English, who going beyond the Hants townes, doe touch upon his countrey; & amongst other things, doe bring from thence a kinde of leather, which was wont to be used in Jerkins, and called by the name of *Spruce-Leather-Jerkins*.

Spruce
Leather.

Polands
Situation.

On the East side of *Germany*, betweene *Russia* and *Germany*, lyeth *Polonia*, or *Poland*, which is a kingdom differing from others in *Europe*; because the King there is chosen by Election out of some of the Princes neere adjoyning, as lately *Henry* the third, King of *France*. These Elections oftentimes doe make great factions there; so that in taking parts, they grow often there into civill warre.

The King of *Polonia* is almost continually in warre, either with the *Moscovite*, who lyeth in the East and North-east of him; or with the

the *Turke*, who lyeth on the Sout h
and South-east, and sometimes also
with the Princes of *Germany*;
whereupon the *Poles* do common-
ly desire to choose warriours to
their King.

In this Countrey are none but
Christians: but so, that liberty of all
Religion is permitted, insomuch, *Their di-
vers Reli-
gions*
that there be Papists, Colledges of
Jesuites, both of *Lutherans* and
Calvinists in opinions, *Anabaptists*,
Arrians, and divers others.

But of late yeares, there hath bin *They hate
the Jesuites*
made earnest motions in their Par-
liaments, that their Colledges of
Jesuites should bee dissolved, and
they banished out of that King-
dome, as of late they were from
France. The reason of it is, because
that under colour of Religion, they
doe secretly deale in State causes,
and many times sow seditions, and
some of them have given counsell
to murder Princes: and whereso-
ever they be, they are the onely in-
telligencers for the *Pope*: besides
that, many of the Papists (but espe-
cially

cially all their Friars and orders of Religion) doe hate and envy them : first, for that they take upon them with such pride to be called *Iesuites*, as if none had to doe with Iesus but they, and are more inward with Princes than the rest are. Secondly, because many of them are more learned than common Monks and Fryers. And thirdly, because they professe more strictly and severely, than others doe, the *Capuchins* onely excepted.

Their chiefe
Citie
Cracovia.

This is that Countrey, which in times past was called *Sarmatia*, the chiefe Citie whereof is named *Cracovia*.

Of Hungaria and Austria.

Hungaria
situated.

ON the South-East side of Germany, lyeth *Hungaria*, called in the Latine, *Pannonia*, which hath beene heretofore divided into *Pannonia superior*, & *Pannonia inferior*: it is an absolute Kingdome, and hath beene here-

heretofore rich and populous. The Christians that doe live there, have among them divers sorts of Religion, as in *Poland*.

This Kingdome hath bin a great obstacle against the *Turkes* coming into *Christendome*; but especially in the time of *Iohan. Huniades*, who did mightily, with many great victories repulse the *Turke*. Here standeth *Bunda*, which was heretofore a great Fortresse of *Christendome*: but the glory of this kingdome is almost utterly decayed, by reason that the *Turke*, who partly by policy, & partly by force, doth now possesse the greatest part of it; So that the people are fled from thence, and the Christians which remaine there, are in miserable servitude: Notwithstanding some part of *Pannonia inferior*, doth yet belong to *Christendome*.

The *Turks* for the space of these forty or fifty yeares last past, have kept continuall garrisons, and many times great Armies in that part of *Hungary*, which yet remaineth
D 3 Christened;

Christned; yea, and sometimes the great *Turks* themselves have come thither in person with huge hosts, accounting it a matter of their Religion, not onely to destroy as many Christians as they can, but also to win their land; by the revenues whereof they may maintaine some Religious house, which they think themselves in custome bound to erect: but so, that the maintayning thereof is by the Sword to be wonne out of the hands of some of those whom they hold enemies to them.

Hungary is become the onely Cockpit of the world, where the *Turkes* doe strive to gaine, and the *Christians* at the charge of the Emperour of *Germany* (who entituleth himselfe King of *Hungary*) doe labour to repulse them: and few Summers doe passe, but that something is either wonne or lost, by either party.

The corner of *Germany* which lyeth neereſt to *Hungary*, or *Pannonia inferior*, is called *Austria*, or *Pannonia*,

Austria.

noxia superior, which is an Archdukedome. From which house (being of late much sprung) come many of the Princes of *Germany*, and of other parts of *Europe*: so that the Crown imperiall of *Germany*, hath lately oft befallen to some one of this house.

In this Country standeth *Vienna*, *Vienna*. that noble citie, which is now the principall Bulwarke of Christendome against the *Turke*; from whence *Solyman* was repelled by *Ferdinandus* King of *Hungary*, in the time of the Emperour *Charles* the fift. It was in this countrey, that *Richard* the first, King of *England*, in his returne from the *Holy land*, was taken prisoner by the Archduke of *Austria*, and so put to a grievous ransome.

There were lately divers brothers of the Emperour *Rodolphus* the second, which were al called by the name of *Archdukes of Austria*, *Archdukes* according to the maner of the *Ger- of Austria.* mans, who give the titles of the Fathers nobility to all the children.

The names of them were *Mathias*, *Ernestus*, & the youngest *Albertus*, who for a good space held by dispensation from the *Pope*, the Archbishopricke of *Toledo* in *Spaine* although he were no Priest, and had then also the title of *Cardinall* of *Austria*, & was imploied for Vice-roy of *Portugall*, by *Philip* the 2. King of *Spaine*: but after the death of the Duke of *Parma*, hee was sent as Lievtenant generall, & governor of the *Low-Countries* for the K. of *Spaine*, where since he hath attained to the marriage of the *Infanta Isabella Eugenia Clara*, eldest daughter to K. *Philip* the second, and last King of *Spaine*, and by her hath hee the stile of *Duke of Burgundy*, although peaceably he cannot enjoy a great part of that Country.

The River
of Rhine.

Thorow both *Austria* and *Hungary* doth runne the mighty river *Danubius*, as thorow *Germany* doth run the *Rheine*, whereon groweth *Vinum Rhenanum*, commonly called *Rhenish wine*.

Of Greece, Thracia, and the
Countries neer adjoyning.

ON the South side of *Hun-* Situation
gary, and South-east, lieth of Dacia.
a Countrey of *Europe*, cal-
led in old time *Dacia*,
which is large and wide, compre-
hending in it *Transylvania*, *Wala-* Transylv-
chia, *Moldavia*, & *Servia*. Of which nia,
little is famous, save that the men Walachia.
are warlike, and can hardly be Moldavia,
brought to obedience. They have Servia.
lately bin under the K. of *Hungary*.

These Countries of *Transylva-*
nia, *Walachia*, and *Moldavia*, have
certaine Monarchs of their owne,
whom they call by the name of
Vognode, which do rule their coun-
tries with indifferent mediocrity,
while they have the sway in their
own hands, but confining upon the
Turk, they are many times oppres-
sed, & overcome by him, so that of-
ten they are his tributaries: yet by
the wildnesse of the country, & un-
certaine disposition of the Rulers

and their people, he never hath any hand long over them, but sometimes they maintaine warre against him, & have slaine downe some of his *Bassaes*, comming with a great Army against them; by which occasion it falleth out, that hee is glad now and then to enter confederacy with them: so doubtfull a kinde of regiment is that, which now adaies is in those Countries.

The river *Danubius* doth divide this *Dacia* from *Myfia*, commonly called *Bulgaria*, and *Russia*, which lyeth on the South from *Danubius*, and is severed from *Gracia* by the mountaine *Hemus*.

The mountaine
Hemus.

This mountaine is that, whereof they reported in times past, though but falsly, that who so stood on the top thereof, might see the sea foure severall wayes, to wit, East, West, North and South: under pretence of trying which conclusion, (not *Philip Alexanders* Father, but a latter *Philip*, King of *Macedonia*) did goe up to that hill, when in truth his meaning was secretly to meet with.

with others there, with whom hee might joyne himfelfe againſt the Romans, which was ſhortly the overthrow of that kingdome. It ſhould ſeeme, that about this mountaine, it is very cold, by reaſon of that jeſt which *Athenaus* reporteth *Stratonicus* to have uttered concerning that hill, when he ſaid, that for eight moneths in the yeare it was very cold, and for other four, it was Winter.

From *Hemus* toward the South, *Gracia* lyeth *Gracia*, bounded on the Weſt ^{bounded,} by the *Adriatique* ſea, on the Eaſt by the *Thracian* ſea, and *Mare Egeum*; on the South by the maine *Mediterranean* ſea. This contained in old time foure ſpeciall parts, *Peloponneſus*, *Achaia*, *Macedonia*, and *Epirus*.

Adjoyning whereunto was *Illiricum Peloponneſus*, which is now ^{Moreab} called *Moreah*, in the South part of *Gracia*, being *Peninſula*, or almoſt an Iland, for that it is joyned by a little ſtrait called *Iſtmos*, unto the reſt of *Gracia*. Herein ſtood *Spar. Spartai*.

ta, and the ancient state of *Lacedemon*; the lawes thereof were made by *Licurgus*; by the due obseruation of which, *Tullie* could say in his time, that the title of *Sparta* in *Lacedemon*, had continued in the same meanes and behaviour for the space of 700. yeares.

This *Sparta* was it which so often made warre against the *Athenians*, and this and *Athens* were called the two edges of *Gracia*.

Neere the *Isthmos*, or *Straits*, stood the famous City of *Corinth*, which was in old time called the *Key of Greece*, and whither *S. Paul* wrote two of his *Epistles*.

Aeneas Sylvius in his *Cosmographicall Treatise*, *De Europa*, cap. 22. saith, that the *Straits* which divide *Moreah* from the rest of *Gracia*, are in bredth but five miles; and that divers Kings & Princes did go about to digge away the earth, that they might make it to be an Iland: He nameth King *Demetrius*, *Julius Caesar*, *Caius Caligula*, & *Domitius Nero*; of all whom hee doth note, that

that they not onely failed of their purpose, but that they came to violent and unnaturall deaths.

From the *Isthmos*, which is the end of *Peloponnesus*, or *Moreab*, beginneth *Achaia*, and spreadeth it selfe North-wards but a little way, unto the Hill *Othris*, which is the bounds betweene *Achaia* and *Macedonia*: but East and West much more largely, as Eastward even unto the Island *Eubœa*, with a great Promontory, and Westward bounding unto *Epirus*. *Achaia.*
Eubœa.

The Inhabitants of this place, were they which properly are called *Archivi*; which word is so oft used by *Virgil*. Here toward the East part stood *Boetia*, & upon the Sea-coast, looking South-ward toward *Moreab*, was *Athens*, which was famous for the Lawes of *Solon*, for the warres against *Sparta*, and many other Cities of *Græcia*; and for an University of learned men, which long continued there. *Boetia.*
Athens.

In this part of *Greece*, stood *Parnassus* and *Helicon*, so much talked
ked.

ked of by Poets, and *Phocis*, and *Thebes*, and briefly all the Cities wherof *Livie* speaking, doth terme by the name of *Achai*, or *Urbes Achaorum*.

Epirus.

The third Province of *Gracia*, called *Epirus*, lyeth Westward from *Achaia*, and extends it selfe for a good space that way; but toward the North and South it is but narrow lying along the Sea-coast, and looking South-ward on the Islands of *Conegra*, and *Cephalonia*. This was the Country wherein *Olympias* wife unto *Philip of Macedonia*, and Mother unto *Alexander the Great*, was born. This was also the Kingdom of that noble *Pyrrhus*, which made such great warres against the *Romanes*; and in our later age it was made renowned by the valiant *Scanderbeg*, who was so great a scourge unto the *Turk*, whose life is so excellently written by *Martinus Partesius*. From the East part of *Epirus* Northward, lyeth a Country, which was never noted by any famous name; but as it should seeme

was

was sometime under *Epirus*, from which it lyeth Northward; sometimes under *Macedonia*, from which it lyeth Westward; and sometimes under *Illyris*, or *Dalmatia*, from which it lyeth Southward; and it may be that there was in old time divers free Cities there. *Illyri-* *Illyricum;* *cum* which confineth upon *Gracia* toward the North and West, neere unto the top of the *Adriatick* Sea, and not farre from *Venice*, is for a good part of it at this day under the *Venetians*.

The fourth and greatest part of old *Gracia* was *Macedonia*, which *Macedonia* is falsly by the Maps of the *Roman* Empire, placed on the Westside of *Gracia*; for in truth it lyeth on the Eastside, looking toward *Asia* the lesser, being bounded on the Eastside by the Sea called *Mare Egeum*, on the Southside by *Achaia*, and the Hill *Othris*, and part of *Epirus*: and on the Westside, by certaine great Mountains; but on the North by the Hill *Hemus*.

This was the Kingdome so famous
in.

in times past for *Philip* and *Alexander* his sonne, who conquered the whole World, and caused the name of the third Empire to be attributed unto this place. Here stood the Hill *Athos*, whereof part was digged downe by the army of *Xerxes* the great King of *Persia*, who warred against the *Grecians*. Here was the Hill *Olympus*, the City of *Philippi* where the *Philippians* dwelt, to whom Saint *Paul* wrote. Here was *Ampollonia*, *Amphipolis*, *Edeffa*, *Pella*, *Theffalonica* and *Berea*: yea, and the whole Countrey of *Theffalia*, lay on the Southside of this part of *Greece*.

In this Countrey of *Gracia*, were in ancient time many Kingdomes and States, as at this day there are in *Italy*; as the *Macedonians*, the Kingdome of *Epirus*, the State of *Athens*, the government of *Sparta*, the City of *Thebes*, and very many other places; insomuch that almost every Town had a peculiar government: But now it is all under one Monarchy.

From

From *Gracia* (in old time) did ^{Many fa-}
almost all famous things come. ^{mous things}
These were they that made the war ^{from G. cia}
against *Troy*; that resisted *Xerxes*
the mighty King of *Persia*, that had
the Famous Law-makers, as *Solon* ^{Famous}
in *Athens*, and *Lycurgus* in *Lacede-* ^{Laws.}
^{mon}; that took away the Monarchy
from the *Persians*; that brought
forth the Famous Captaines, as ^{Famous}
Themistocles, *Miltiades*, *Alexan-* ^{Captains.}
der, and many other that were the
Authors of civilitie unto the We-
stern Nations, and to some in the
East, as *Asia* the lesse: that gave to
Italy and to the *Romanes* the first
light of learning: because from them
arose the first Poets, as *Homer*, ^{The first}
Hesiodus, *Sophocles*, and divers other. ^{Poets.}
The great Philosophers, *Socrates*,
Plato, *Aristotle*, and all the Sects of
the *Academicks*, *Stoicks*, *Peripate-*
ticks, *Epicureans*, and almost all their
Scholars. The great Oratours ^{The great}
Demosthenes, and *Eschines*; and in one ^{Orators,}
word (the *Mathematicks* excepted,
which came rather from the *Chal-*
deans and the *Egyptians*) the whole
flower

Thracia.

flower of Arts and good Learning.

*Constanti-
nople.*

On the Northeast part of *Gracia* standeth *Thracia*, which though heretofore it hath beene distinguished, yet now it is accounted as the chiefe part of *Greece*. Heere on the edge of the Sea-coast very neer unto *Asia*, standeth the City called *Bizantium*, but since *Constantinople*; because *Constantine the Great* did new build it, and made it an Imperiall City. This was the chiefe residence of the Emperour of *Gracia*, sometimes called *New Rome*, and the glory of the East; where the Generall Councel was once assembled; and one of the Seas of the Patriarks, who was called the *Patriark of Constantinople*. But by the great discord of the Christians, all *Gracia*, and this Citie, are fallen into the hands of the *Turke*, who now maketh it his place of Imperiall abroad. It was wonne in the time of *Constantine* the last Emperour; so that by *Constantine* it obtained his honour, and by *Constantine* it lost it. In this City lyeth resident with the *Turke*, an Ambassadour,

adour, or Agent for the King of
England.

The Christians that do live now in
Gracia, are in miserable servitude
unto the *Turke*. They disagree in
many things from the doctrine of
the Church of *Rome*.

*Of the Sea running between Eu-
rope and Asia.*

IF there were no other argu-
ment, that the Northern parts
of the World were not disco-
vered in times past, by any
that travelled that way, yet this
would sufficiently avouch it, that
there was never thought upon any
Land betweene *Asia* and *Europe*,
higher than the river *Tanais*; which
doth not extend it selfe very farre
into the North, but is short of the
uttermoſt bounds that was by the
ſpace of foure thousand miles; but
this River, which by the *Tartarians*
is now called *Don*, where it doth

*Northerne
parts were
not discove-
red in
times past.*

run,

Thracia.

flower of Arts and good Learning.

On the Northeaſt part of *Gracia* ſtandeth *Thracia*, which though heretofore it hath beene diſtinguiſhed, yet now it is accounted as the chiefe part of *Greece*. Heere on the edge of the Sea-coaſt very neer unto

*Conſtanti-
nople.*

Asia, ſtandeth the City called *Bizantium*, but ſince *Conſtantinople*; becauſe *Conſtantine the Great* did new build it, and made it an Imperiall City. This was the chiefe reſidence of the Emperour of *Gracia*, ſometimes called *New Rome*, and the glory of the Eaſt; where the Generall Councel was once aſſembled; and one of the Seas of the Patriarks, who was called the *Patriark of Conſtantinople*. But by the great diſcord of the Chriſtians, all *Gracia*, and this Citie, are fallen into the hands of the *Turke*, who now maketh it his place of Imperiall aboad. It was wonne in the time of *Conſtantine* the laſt Emperour; ſo that by *Conſtantine* it obtained his honour, and by *Conſtantine* it loſt it. In this City lyeth reſident with the *Turke*, an Ambaſſadour,

adour, or Agent for the King of England.

The Christians that do live now in *Gracia*, are in miserable servitude unto the *Turke*. They disagree in many things from the doctrine of the Church of *Rome*.

Of the Sea running between Europe and Asia.

IF there were no other argument, that the Northern parts ^{Northerne} of the World were not discovered ^{parts were not discovered in} in times past, by any that travelled that way, yet this ^{times past.} would sufficiently avouch it, that there was never thought upon any Land betweene *Asia* and *Europe*, higher than the river *Tanais*; which doth not extend it selfe very farre into the North, but is short of the uttermost bounds that was by the space of foure thousand miles; but this River, which by the *Tartarians* is now called *Don*, where it doth

Maotis.
'Palus.
Iustin.
Ouid.

Bosphorus
Cimmerius.

Pontus
Euxinus,

run, it leaveth *Asia* on the Eastside, and *Europe* on the West, but going forward toward the South, it disburdeneth it selfe into a dead Lake or Fen (for so it seemeth) which is called *Maotis Palus*, spoken of in the second book of *Iustine*, and not forgotten by *Ouid de ponto*: and at this day in the dead of Winter, it is usually so frozen, that the *Scythians* and *Tartarians* neer adjoyning, do both themselves & their cattell, yea, sometimes with Sleads after them passe over, as if it were dry Land. On the Southern part of this *Maotis* is a narrow strait of the Sea, which is commonly called by the name of *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, because (as it is thought) sometime Oxen have ventured to swim crosse there from *Asia* to *Europe*, or backward. When the water hath runne for a pretty space in so narrow a passage, there beginneth a great and wide Sea, named *Pontus Euxinus*, whither (as *Iosephus* reporteth) the Whale did carry the Prophet *Jonas*, and there did disburden himselfe of his carriage,

age, by casting him upon the Land. At the mouth of this Sea, is a very great strait, knowne by the name of *Thracius Bosphorus*, where the bredth of this Sea is not above one mile, severing *Asia* and *Europe*. On the side of *Europe* standeth *Constantinople*. On the side of *Asia*, the City called *Pera*, or *Galata*, which for the neernesse is by some reckoned a part of *Constantinople*. When any of the *Turkes* Ianizaries have committed ought worthy of death, the custome is, to send the same party in the night time over by boat from *Constantinople* to *Pera*, where by the way he is throwne into the water, with a great stone about his necke, and then there is a piece of Ordnance shot off, which is a token of some such execution. The *Turke* is forced to take this course, lest the rest of his Ianizaries should mutiny when any of their fellowes is put to death.

*Thracius
Bosphorus.*

A strange
custome a-
mong the
Turks.

By reason of the standing of *Asia* and *Europe* so neere together, and the Sea running between them,
which

which serveth each place with all manner of commodities, it appeareth that *Constantinople* is marvelously, richly, and conveniently seated, and therefore a fit place, from whence the *Turke* may offer to achieve great attempts.

*Hell-spon-
tus Xerxes
Bridge.*

After this strait, the Sea openeth it selfe more large toward the South, and it is called by the name of *Propontis*: But then it groweth again into another strait, which they write to be in breadth about two miles; This is called *Hell-spontus*, having on the one side *Abidus* in *Asia*, on the other side *Sestus*, on the side of *Europe*. This is that place where *Xerxes* the great King of *Persia* did make his Bridge over the Sea, so much renowned in ancient History, which was not impossible, by reason of the narrowness, the foundation of his Bridge being rested on ships. Here also may appeare the reason of the story of *Leander* and *Hero*: which *Leander* is reported for the love of *Hero*, to have oftentimes swum over the

Sea

Sea till at last hee was drowned. From this strait Southward, the Sea groweth more wide, and is called afterwards by the name of *Mare* *Mare AE-*
Aegeum, and so descendeth to the *geum*.
 full *Mediterranean*.

Of Asia, and first of Tartary.



ON the Northside of *Asia*, joyning unto the dominion of the Emperour of *Russia*, is *Tartary*, in ancient *Tartary*
 time called *Scythia*; the bounds *bounded*.
 wherof did then extend themselves into a good part of *Europe*; & therefore was called *Scythia Europea*: but the greatest part of it lyeth in *Asia*, a mighty large Country, extending it selfe on the North to the uttermost Sea, on the East to the Dominion of the Great *Cham*, or Prince of *Cathaie*; on the South down to *Mare Caspium*. The *Tartarians* which now inhabit it, are men of great stature, rude of behaviour.

Their Religion,

no *Christians*, but *Gentiles*; neither doe they acknowledge *Mahomet*. They have few or no Cities among them, but after the manner of the old *Scythians*, doe live in Wilderesses, lying vnder their Carts, and following their droves of cattell, by the milke whereof they doe nourish themselves. They sowe no Corne at all, because they abide not long in any one place; but taking their direction from the North-pole-starre, they remoove from one coast of their Countrey unto another. The Countrey is populous, and the men are great warriors fighting alwayes on horsebacke with their bow, arrowes, and a short Sword. They have amongst them infinite store of horses, wherof they sell many into the Countries neere adjoyning. Their ordinary food in their warres is horse-flesh, which they use to eate raw, being chafed a little by hanging at their Saddle.

Their manner of war.

They have great wars with the Countries adjoyning, but especially with

with the *Muscovite*, and sometimes with the *Turke*: from hence came *Tamberlaine*, who brought 700000 of the *Tartarians* at once into the field, wherein he distressed and took prisoner *Bajazet* the great *Turke*, whom he afterward forced to feed as a Dogge under his table.

Tamberlaine the Great, a Tartarian.

They have now amongst them many Princes and Governours, as those have one, whom they call the *Crim Tartars*: and those have another, which are the *Tartars of Magaia*, and so divers others.

The *English* have laboured (to their great expences) to finde out the way by the North Seas of *Tartaria*, to go into *Cathay* and *China*; but by reason of the frozen Seas, they have not yet prevailed: although it hath beene reported that the *Flemmings* have discovered that passage: which would be (very likely) to the great benefit of the Northern parts of Christendome; yet that report doth not continue, and therefore it is to be thought, that

E

the

the *Flemmings* have not procee ded
to farre.

Of Cathaie, and China.

*Situation
of Cathaie.*

NExt beyond *Tartaria*, on
the Northeast part of *A-*
sia, lyeth a great Countrey
called *Cathaie*; the bounds
whereof extend themselves on the
North and East, to the uttermost
Seas; and on the South to *China*.
The people are not much learned;
but more civil than the *Tartars*; and
have good and ordinary trafficke
with the Countries adjoyning.

*The Great
Can of
Cathaie.*

This Countrey hath in it many
Kings, which are tributaries, and do
owe obedience unto one, whom
they call the great *Cham*, or *Can* of
Cathaie, who is the chiefe Gover-
nour of all the Land, and esteemed
for multitude of people and large-
nesse of Dominion, to be one of the
greatest Princes of the World:
but his name is the lesse famous,
for

for that hee lyeth so farre distant from the best Nations, and the passage into his Countrey is so dangerous, either for the perils of the Sea, or for the long space by Land. His chiefe Imperiall Citie is called *Cambalu* ^{*Cambalu the chiefe Citie of*} *On the South side of Cathaie,* ^{*China,*} and East part of *Asia*, next to the Sea, lyeth *China*: and the people thereof, *Osinus* describeth by the name of *Sina*, and calleth their Countrey *Sinarum Regio*. This is a ^{*A very rich*} fruitfull Countrey, and yeeldeth as ^{*Countrey.*} great store of rich Commodities, as almost any Countrey in the World. It containeth in it very many severall Kingdomes, which are absolute Princes in their Seats. The chief Citie in this Countrey is called *Quinsay*, and is described to be of ^{*Quinsay the chiefe Citie.*} incredible greatnesse, as were wont to be the ancient Cities in the East, as *Babylon*, *Ninivie*, and others.

This Countrey was first discovered by the late Navigation of the *Portugalls* into the East *Indies*.

The people
skilfull in
Arts.

The people of *China* are learned almost in all Arts, very skilfull Worke-men in curious fine works of all sorts, so that no Countrey yeeldeth more precious Merchandize, than the workmanship of them. They are great Souldiers, very politicke and crafty, and in respect thereof contemning the wits of others, using a Proverbe, *That all other Nations doe see but with one eye, but they themselves with two.*

Their Pro-
verbs.



Two rare
wonders
invented in
China,
Guns, and
Printing.

Petrus Massaus, Historiographer to the King of *Spaine* for the *Easterne Indies*, doth report of them, that they have had from very ancient time among them these two things, which wee hold to be the Miracles of *Christendome*, and but lately invented: The one is the use of Gunnes for the Warres, and the other is Printing; which they use not as wee doe, writing from the left hand unto the right; or as the *Hebrewes* and *Syrians*, from the right hand unto the left; but directly downeward, and so
in their

their lines at the top doe beginne againe.

Of the East Indies.

ON the Southside of *China*, toward the *Molucco* Islands, and the *Indian Sea*, lyeth the great Country of *India*, extending it selfe from the South part of the Continent, by the space of many thousand miles Westward, unto the River *Indus*, which is the greatest River in all the Countrey, except *Ganges*, one of the greatest Rivers in the World; which lyeth in the East part of the same *Indies*.

*Th: situa:
tion of the
Indies.*

Ganges

This is that Countrey so famous in ancient time, for the great riches thereof, for the multitude of people, for the conquest of *Bacchus* over it: for the passage thither of *Alexander* the Great, throughout all the length of *Asia*; for his adventuring to goe into the South *Ocean* with so mighty a Navy, which few or none had ever attempted

before him. And certainly thither it was that *Salomon* did send once in three yeeres for his Gold and other rich Merchandile : for the Scripture saith , that hee sent his Fleet from *Exion-geber* , which stood upon the mouth of the Red Sea, and it was the directest passage which hee had unto the Easterne *Indies* ; whereas if his purpose had been to send to *Pern*, as some lately have imagined, his course had been thorow the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the Straits of *Gibraltar*.

*In India
are many
Kingdomes.*

This Countrey had in ancient time, many absolute Kingdomes and Provinces : as in the time of *Alexander*, *Perus*, *Taxiles*, and divers others. In it were many Philosophers, and men of great Learning whom they called *Gymnosophists*, of whom was *Calanus*, who burnt himselfe before *Alexander*.

Their Cattle *India* are blacke, and therefore are called men of *Inde*. The Cattell of all sorts that are bred there, are of incredible bignesse, in respect of other

other Countries, as their Elephants, Apes, Monkeys, Emets, and other.

The riches hereof have beene *Their riches.* very great, with abundance of Gold, insomuch that the Promontory, which is now called *Malacca*, was in times past named *Aurea Chersonesus*. The commoditie of Spice is exceeding great that comes from thence.

The *Portugals* were the first, *The Portugals first* which by their long Navigations *discovered* beyond the Equinoctiall, and the *the Indies.* farthestmost part of *Africk*, have of late yeeres discovered these Countries to Christendome: as heretofore to the use of the King of *Portugall*, so now of the King of *Spaine*, who is reputed owner of them.

The *Portugals* did finde divers *Four Kingdoms by the Portugals discovered.* Kingdomes at their first arrivall in those parts, as the Kingdome of *Calecut*, the Kingdome of *Cambodia*, the Kingdome of *Cananor*, the Kingdome of *Cochin*, and very many other, with the Kings whereof they first entring League and

Traffick e, and having leave given to build Castles for their defence, they have since by policie encroched into their hands a great part of the Countrey which lyeth neere unto the Sea-coast, and are mighty now, for the space of many thousand miles together. The K. of *Spain* hath there a Vice-roy, whose residence is commonly in the Imperiall Citie called *Goa*. They doe every yeare send home great store of rich commodities into *Spain*.

Chief City
Goa.

The Indians
Religion.

The people of the Country when the *Portugals* came first thither, were for the most part *Gentiles*, beleeving in no one God: yea, at this day there are divers of them who doe adore the Sunne as their God, and every morning at the rising thereof, doe use very superstitious Ceremonies, which our Merchants, who doe trade to *Aleppo*, doe oftentimes see; for divers of these *Indians* do come thither with Merchandize. But the *Saracens*, who reverence the Prophet *Mahomet*, from the Bayes or Gulphes of *Per-*

sia

sia and *Arabia*, doe trafficke much thither, so that *Mahomet* was knowne among them: but in one Town called *Granganor*, they found certain Christians dissenting in many things from the Church of *Rome*, and rather agreeing with the Protestants, which Christians had received (by succession) their Religion, from the time of *Thomas* the Apostle; by whom (as it is recorded in the ancient Ecclesiasticall History) part of *India* was converted.

In this Countrey of *India* are many great and potent Kings and Kingdomes, which had beene altogether unknown and unheard of in our part of the World, but that we were beholding to the *Portugals* for their Discovery, and before their Navigation thither, by the back-side of *Africk*, to some relations that wee had from the *Venetians*, who traded and travelled thither by Land out of *Turkie*. The names of these Kings and Kingdomes are these; The King of *Birme*, the
E 5 great

Six King-
domes.

great *Mogol*, the King of *Narsing*,
Pegu, *Siam*, the forenamed King of
Calecut, and others.

Of Persia.

Situation
of Persia.



Here be divers Countries
betweene *India* and *Per-*
sia; but they are not Fa-
mous. *Persia* is a large
Country, which lyeth farre West
from *India*: it hath on the North
Assyria and *Media*, on the West
Syria and the *Holy land*, but next
unto it *Mesopotamia*: on the South
the mayn *Ocean*, which entreth in
notwithstanding by a Bay called
Sinus Persicus.

This is that Countrey, which in
ancient time was so renowned for
the great riches, and Empire there-
of. These were they who tooke
from the *Assyrians* the Monarchie,
and did set up in their Countrey the
second great Empire, which began
under *Cyrus*, & continued unto that
Darius.

Darius, who was overthrowne by *Alexander the Great*. In this countrey raigned the great Kings, *Cyrus*, *The great Cambises*, *Darius the Son of Hystaspes*, the great *Xerxes*, *Artaxerxes*, and many others; which in prophane writings are famous for their wars against the *Scythians*, *Egyptians*, and *Gracians*, & in the Scripture, for the delivery of the *Jewes* from *Babylon* by *Cyrus*, for the building of the second Temple at *Jerusalem*, and for many things which are mentioned of them in the Prophecie of *Daniel*.

The people of this Nation, although they were in former times very riotous, by reason of their great wealth; yet after they had lost their Monarchy by the *Macedonians*, they have growne great Souldiers: and therefore as they did ever strongly defend themselves against the old *Romanes*; so in the time of *Constantine*, and the other Emperours, they were fearefull neighbours to the *Romane* government: and of late time, they

Persians
great
souldiers.

they have strongly opposed themselves against the *Turkes*, ever making their party good with them. And yet notwithstanding, in the dayes of *Amurath* the third, father to *Mahomet* the *Turke* now reigning, the *Turke* had a great hand upon the *Persian*; going so farre with his Army, as that hee tooke the strong Citie *Tauris* standing within the *Persian* dominions, neere unto the *Caspian* Sea, but this losse was to bee attributed, partly to the great dissensions which were among the *Persians* themselves, and partly to the multitude of the *Turke* his Souldiers, who by fresh supply did overbeare the *Persian*, although hee slew downe many thousands of them.

Sophy of Persia.

They fight commonly on horseback, & are govern'd as in time past by a King, so now by an absolute ruler, and a mighty Prince, whom they call the *Shaw*, or *Sophy* of *Persia*. Hee hath many Countries, & small Kings in *Assyria*, & *Media*, and

and the countries adjoyning, which are tributaries.

Among other the *Sophies* of Persia, about a hundred years since, there was one of great power, called *Ismael the Persian*, who procured unto himselfe great fame by his many & valorous attempts against the *Turke*. *Surius* in his Commentarie, writing upon him, saith, that upon some fond conceit, the *Jewes* were strongly of opinion, that hee was that *Messias* whom unto this day they expect; and therefore hoped that he should have beene their deliverer and advancer: But he addeth in his report, that it fell out so cleane contrary, that there was no man who more vexed and grieved them, than that *Ismael* did.

The *Persians* are all at this day *Their Religion* *Sarazens* in Religion, beleeving in *Mahomet*: but as Papists and Protestants doe differ in opinion, concerning the same Christ, so doe the *Turks* & *Persians* about their *Mahomet*: the one pursuing the other,

as Heretikes, with most deadly hatred, in so much that there is, in this respect, almost continuall war betweene the *Turke* and the *Persians*.

Of Parthia, and Media.

*Situation
of Parthia.*

ON the North-East side of *Persia*, lyeth that Country which in old time was called *Parthia*, but now named *Arach*; of whom, those great warres of the *Romanes* with the *Medians* or *Armenians*, in *Tacitus*, and ancient Histories are true.

*Their
manner of
fight.*

This Country boundeth on *Media* by the West, and it was in ancient time very full of people: whose fight as it was very much on horse-backe, so the manner of them continually was for to give an onier, and then to returne their wayes, even to returne againe like to the *Wilde Irish*; so that no man was sure when he had obtained any victory over them,

These

These were the people that gave the great overthrow to that rich *Marcus Crassus* of *Rome*, who by reason of his covetousnesse (intending more to his getting of gold, than to the guiding of his army) was slaine himselfe, and many thousands of the *Romanes*: The *Parthians* with exprobaton of his thirst after money, poured moulten gold into his mouth after he was dead. Against these, the great *Lucullus* fought many battels; but the *Romanes* were never able to bring them quite to subjection.

Great wars
of the *Par-*
thians
against the
Romanes.

On the West-side of *Parthia*, *Media* (having the *Mare Caspium* on the North, *Armenia* on the West, and *Persia* on the South) lyeth that Country which in time past was called *Media*, but now *Sbirvan* or *Sirvan*; which is at this day governed by many inferiour Kings and Princes, which are tributaries, and doe owe subjection to the *Sophy* of *Persia*. So that hee is the Sovereaigne Lord of all *Media*, as our *English-men* have found, who

passing

passing through the dominion of the Emperour of *Russia*, have crossed the *Mare Caspium*, and merchandized with the inhabitants of this *Media*.

*A famous
Nation.*

This Nation in former times was very famous; for the *Medes* were they that removed the Empire from the *Assyrians* unto them: which as in themselves it was not great, yet when by *Cyrus* it was joyned to that of the *Persians*, it was very mighty, and was called by the name of the Empire of the *Medes* and *Persians*. Here it was that *Astyages* raigned, the Grandfather of *Cyrus* and *Darius* of the *Medes*.

*The chiefe
City of
Media.*

The chiefe City of this Kingdome was called *Ecbatana*, as the chiefe City of *Persia*, was *Babylon*.

It is to bee observed of the Kings of *Media*, that in the Summer time they did use to retire themselves Northward unto *Ecbatana*, for avoyding of the heate; but in the winter time they came downe more

more South unto *Susis*, which as it seemeth was a warmer place : but by this meanes they were both taken for Imperiall Cities, and chiefe residences of the Kings of *Media*; which being knowne, takes away some confusion in old Stories. The like custome was afterward used also by the Kings of *Persia*.

Of Armenia and Assyria.

ON the West-side of the *Situation* *Mare Caspium*; & of *Me- of Armenia* *dia*, lieth a Countrey called by a generall name, *Armenia*; which by some is distinctly divided into three parts: the North part whereof being but little, is called *Georgia*; the middle part *Turcomania*; the third part, by the proper name of *Armenia*. By which a man may see the reason of difference in divers writers: Some saying, that the countrey whence the *Turkes* first came, was *Armenia*,

Armenia, some saying *Turcomania*, and some *Georgia*; the truth being, that out of one, or all these Countries they did descend. These *Turks* are supposed to bee the issue of them whom *Alexander* the Great did shut up within certaine Mountaines neere to the *Mare Caspium*.

A memorable Note.

There is this one thing memorable in *Armenia*, that after the great Floud, the Arke of *Noah* did rest it selfe on the Mountaines of *Armenia*, where, (as *Iosephus* witnesseth) it is to be seene yet to this day; the hills whereon it resteth, are called by some *Noah Montes*.

Armenians Christians.

The people of this Nation, have retained amongst them the Christian Faith, as it is thought, from the time of the Apostles; but at this day it is spotted with many absurdities.

Bathing of their children.

Among other Errours which the Church of *Armenia* hath bin noted to hold, this is one, that they did bathe their children, waving them up and downe in flames of fire,

fire, and repute that to bee a necessary circumstance of Baptisme: Which errour ariseth by mistaking that place of *John the Baptist*, where he saith, *That he that came after him* (meaning Christ) *should baptize them with the holy Ghost, and with fire.* In which place the word doth not signifie materiall fire, but expresseth the lively and purging operation of the Spirit, like to the nature of fire.

On the South part of *Armenia*, bending towards the East, lyeth the Country of *Assyria*, which is bounded on the West with *Mesopotamia*. *Assyria* bounded. This Country was that Land wherein the first Monarchy was settled, which began under *Ninus*, whom the Scripture calleth *Nimrod*, living not long after *Noahs* Flood, and it ended in *Sardanapalus* continuing a thousand and three hundred yeares.

The King of this Countrey was *Senacherib*, of whom wee reade *Kings of Assyria.* in the Booke of the Kings; and here reigned *Nebnehadnezzar*, who

who tooke *Ierusalem*, and led the *Iewes* away prisoners unto *Babylon*.

The swift
river Ty-
gris.
The City
Ninivee.

In this Countrey, is the swift River *Tygris*, neere unto the which was *Paradice*: Vpon this River stood the great City *Ninivee*, called by prophane writers, *Ninus*; which was almost of incredible bignesse, and exceeding populous, by the neerenesse of the River, and marvellous fruitfulnessse of the soile, which, as *Herodotus* writeth, did returne their Corne sometime two hundred, and sometimes three hundred fold, and did yeeld sufficiency for to maintaine it. This Citie for a long time was the Imperiall Seat of the Monarchy; but being destroyed, (as God foretold it should be, by the *Chaldeans*) the residence of the King was afterwards removed unto *Babylon*, a great City in *Chaldea*, first built by *Semiramis*.

Of

Of Chaldea.

NExt unto *Assyria*, lyeth *Chaldea*, having on the East side *Assyria*; on the West, *Syria*, or *Palestina*; on the North, *Armenia*; on the South, the desert of *Arabia*;

*Situation
of Chaldea.*

This Countrey is often called by the name of *Mesopotamia*, which name it hath, because it lyeth in the middle of two great Rivers, *Tygris* and *Euphrates*. It is called also by the name of *Babylonia*, which word of it selfe properly taken, doth signifie onely that part of the Countrey which standeth about *Babylon*.

The chiefe City whereof was *Babylon*, whose ruines doe remaine unto this day. It was a rich and most pleatant City for all kinde of delight; and was in the later time of that Monarchy, the Imperiall City of the *Assyrians*, where *Nebuchadnezzar* and other their great Kings did lye.

*Babylon the
chiefe City
of Chaldea.*

It

It was to this city that the children of *Israel* were carried captives, which thereof was called the Captivity of *Babylon*.

The Kings of *Persia* also did keep their residence here, it was built upon the River *Euphrates*, some part of it standing on the one side, and some part on the other, having for it's foundresse, *Semiramis*, the wife of *Ninus*.

The admirable power
of God in
preserving
the people.

Ammianus Marcellinus reporteth one thing of this Countrey, wherein the admirable power of God doth appeare; for he writeth that in these parts are a huge number of Lyons, which were like enough to devoure up both men and beasts throughout the Countrey; but withall hee saith, that by reason of the store of water and mudde thereof, there doe breed yearly an innumerable company of Gnats, whose property is to flye unto the eye of the Lyon, as being a bright and orient thing; where byting and stinging the Lyon, hee teareth so fiercely with his claws, that

that he putteth out his owne eyes, and by that meanes many are drowned in the Rivers, others starve for want of prey, and many the more easily killed by the Inhabitants.

It is supposed by Divines, that in this *Mesopotamia*, betweene the River *Tygris* and *Euphrates*, *Paradise* did stand. This was the *Note* Countrey wherein *Abraham* the Patriarch was borne: unto which the *Romanes* could very hardly extend their dominion: For they had much to doe to get the government of any thing beyond the River *Euphrates*. From this people it is thought the wise-men came which brought presents to Christ, by the guiding of the Starre.

For as in *India*, and all the Eastern parts, so especially in this Countrey, their Noblemen, and Priests, and very many people, doe give themselves to all Arts of Divination. Here were the great Southsayers, Enchanters, and Wise men,

Here were
the first
Astrologi-
ans.

men, as they call them. Here were the first Astrologians, which are to described, and derided in the Scripture: and against the Inhabitants of *Babylon* and *Chaldea* were the Lawes of the *Romanes* made, which are against divining Mathematicians, who in *Tullie de Divinatione*, & *Cornelius Tacitus*, as also in the Lawes of the Emperours, are ordinarily collected by the name of *Chaldeans*: and indeed from these, and from the *Egyptians*, is supposed to have sprung the first knowledge of Astronomy.

It is thought that a great reason whereof these *Chaldeans* were expert in the laudable knowledge of Astronomy, was partly because the Countrey is so plaine, that being without hils, they might more fully and easily discover the whole face of the Heaven, and partly, because the old Fathers which lived so long not onely before, but in some good part also after the Flood of *Noah*, did dwell in, or neere to these parts, and they by observation of their

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owne, did finde out, and discover many things of the heavenly Bodies, which they delivered as from hand to hand to their posteritie: But as corruption doth staine the best things, so in proceſſe of time, the true Aſtronomie was deſiled with ſuperſtitious Rules of Aſtologie (which cauſed the Prophets *Iſaiah*, and *Ieremiah*, ſo bitterly to inveigh againſt them,) And then, in their fabuloſitie they would report, that they had in their Records, Obſervations for five and twenty thouſand yeares, which muſt needs be a very great untruth, unleſſe wee will qualifie it as ſome have done, expounding their yeares not of the Revolution of the Sunne. but of the Moone, whoſe courſe is ended in the ſpace of a moneth.

F

Of

Of Asia the lesse.

Situation
of Asia the
lesse.

ON the North-West side of *Mesopotamia*, lyeth that Countrey which is now called *Natolia*, but in times past, *Asia minor*, having on the North side *Pontus Euxinus*, on the West, the *Hellespont*, and on the South, the maine *Mare Mediterraneum*. In the ancient writings both of the *Gracians*, and of the *Romanes*, this is oftentimes called by the single name of *Asia*, because it was best knowne unto them, and they were not so much acquainted with the farther places of *Asia* the Great.

Richnesse
of the
Countrey.

This Countrey in generall, for the fruitfulnessse of the Land, standing in so temperate a Climate, and for the conveniencie of the Sea every way, and so many good Havens, hath beene reputed alwaies a very commodious and pleasurefull Countrey. It is wholly at this day under the *Turke*. The Mountaine

taine *Taurus* goeth along from the West unto the East part of it.

The greatnesse of this Countrey is such, that it hath comprehended many Kingdomes and large Provinces, besides Cities of great fame. On the South-east part thereof, neere to *Palestina*, lyeth *Cilicia*; the chiefe Citie whereof is *Tarsus*, *Cilicia.*
The city
Tarsus. the Countrey of Saint Paul; the place whither *Salomon* sent for great store of his Gold, and provision for the Temple, whither *Ionas* also fled, when he should have gone to *Niniveh*.

In the straits of this *Cilicia*, neere to the Mountaine *Taurus*, did *A. Alexander* give a great overthrow in person to *Darius*, in the joyning of their first battaile. *his over-throw of*
Darius.

This place seemes to have beene very fortunate for great fights; in as much as there also neere unto the straits, was the battaile fought out betweene *Severus* the Emperour and *Niger*; who being Governour of the *Romanes* of *Syria*, would needs have aspired to

the Empire, but in a battaile which was very hardly fought out, he was overthrowne in the straits of Cilicia.

The City of
Alexandria

In the very corner where Cilicia is joyned unto the upper part of Syria, is a little Bay, which in times past was named *Sinus Ificus*, neere unto which Alexander built one of his Cities, which he called by his owne name. But howsoever in times past it was named *Alexandria*, it is now by the Venetians and other Christians, called *Alexandretta*; as who should say, little *Alexandria*, in comparison of the other. In *Egypt* the *Turkes* doe call it *Scandarond*, and it is a petty Haven, where our Merchants do land most of their goods, which are afterwards by Camels carried up to *Aleppo*. At this day the Citie is so decayed, that there bee onely a few houses there.

Pamphilia
The City of
Sclenchus.

Westward from Cilicia lieth the Province called *Pamphilia*; where in stands the Citie *Sclencia*, built by *Sclenchus*, one of the foure great

great successors of Alexander the Great.

On the West of this Pamphilia, standeth *Lycia*; & more West from *Lycia*. thence confining upon the Ile of *Rhodes*, is *Caria*; one of the sea-*Caria*. townes whereof is *Halicarnassus*, which was the Countrey of *Herodotus*, who is one of the most ancient Historians that is extant of the *Gentiles*, and who dedicated his nine Bookes to the honour of the Muses.

Here also was that *Dionysius* borne, who is called commonly *Dionysius Halicarnassus*, one of the Writers of the *Romane* Story, for the first three hundred yeares after *Rome* was built.

The whole countrey of *Caria* is sometimes signified by the name of this *Halicarnassus*, although it *Halicarnassus*. was but one Citie; and thereupon *Artemisia*, who in the dayes of *Xerxes* came to aid him against the *Gracians*, and behaved her selfe so manfully in a great fight at sea, whē *Xerxes* stood by as a coward, is in-

rituled by the name not of Queene of *Caria*, but of *Halicarnassus*. Also in the dayes of *Alexander* the Great, there was another Queene, named *Ada*; who also is honoured by the title of Queene of *Halicarnassus*.

Wee have thus farre described those Cities of *Asia the lesse*, which doe lie from that part that joyneth unto *Syria*, along the Sea coast Westward; but being indeed the Southerne part of *Asia minor*.

Ionia.

Now upwards towards the North, standeth *Ionia*, where those did dwell, who had like to have joyned with *Xerxes*, in the great battell at Sea; but that *Themistocles* by a policie did winne them from him, to take part with the *Gracians*. *Diodorus Siculus* writeth, that the *Athenians*, who professed to be of kin to thole *Ionians*, were on a time marveilous importunate with them, that they should leave their owne countrey, & come and dwell with them: which when the *Ionians*, hardly, but yet at length did accept,

cept, the Athenians had no place to put them in, and so they returned with great disgrace to them both.

A little within the Land, lying North and East from *Ionium*, was *Lydia*, which sometimes was the Kingdome of *Cræsus*, who was reputed so rich a King; when hee was in his prosperity, making best of his happinesse, hee was told by *Solon*, that no man could reckon upon felicity so long as he lived, becaule there might be great mutability of Fortune, which he afterward found true: For he was taken prisoner by *Cyrus*, who was once minded to have put him to death; but hearing him report the advertisement of *Solon* formerly given to him, hee was moved to thinke that it might bee his owne case, and so tooke pittie on him, and spared his life.

These *Lydians* being inhibited afterward by *Cyrus*, to use any armour, did give themselves to bathes and stewes, and other such effeminate things.

Ephesus.

Vpon the sea-coast in *Ionia*, standeth the Citie *Ephesus*, which was one of the seven cities, unto which *Iohn* in his *Revelation* did write his seven Epistles: and *Saint Paul* also directed his Epistle to the *Ephesians* unto the Church which was in this place.

The Temple of Diana.

This was one of the most renowned Cities of *Asia the lesse*; but the Fame thereof did most arise from the Temple of *Diana*, which was there built, and was reputed for the magnificence thereof, one of the seven Wonders of the world. This Temple was said to be two hundred yeares in building, and was burnt seven severall times, whereof the most part was by lightning, and the finall destruction thereof came by a base person, called *Herostratus*; who to purchase himsefse some fame, did set it on fire.

This was the place of which it is said in the *Acts of the Apostles*, that all *Asia*, and the whole world, doe worship this *Diana*.

Tullie

Tallie reporteth, *De natura Deorum*, that *Timans* being asked the reason why the Temple of *Diana* was on fire that night when *Alexander* the Great was born, gave that jest thereof, that the Mistresse of it was from home; because she being the Goddesse of Midwives, did that night waite upon *Olympias* the Mother of *Alexander* the Great, who was brought to bed in *Macedonia*.

Another of the seven Cities unto which *John* did write, is *Smirna*, City of
Smirna. standing also in *Ionia*, upon the Sea coast, but somewhat more North than *Ephesus*; which is the place where *Polycarpus* was Bishop, who sometimes had beene Schollar unto *John* the Evangelist, and living till hee was of great age, was at last put to death for *Christ's* sake, when before hee had beene moved by the Governour of the Countrey to deny his Saviour, and to burne Incense to an Idoll: : But hee answered, that fourescore and sixe yeares hee had Polycarpus,
schollar to
S. Iohn the
Evangelist.

F 5 served

served *Christ Iesus*, and in all that time he had never done him harm: and therefore now in his old age hee would not beginne to deny him.

City of
Sardis.

The third Citie unto which the Epistle is directed in the *Apocalyps*, is *Sardis*: which standeth within the Land in *Lydia*, as is described by the best Writers; and it was a Citie both of great pleasure and profit unto the Kings in whose Dominion it stood: which may bee gathered hereby, that when once the *Gracians* had wonne it, *Darius Histaspis*, or *Xerxes*, who were Kings of *Persia*, did give charge, that every day at dinner, one speaking aloud, should remember him, that the *Gracians* had taken *Sardis*; which intended, that hee never was in quiet, till it might bee recovered againe.

Four
Cities of
Asia.

There stood also in the In-land, *Philadelphia*, *Thyatira*, *Laodicea*, and most of all to the North, *Pergamus*: which were the other foure

four Cities unto which Saint Iohn the Evangelist did direct his Epistle.

Going upward from *Ionium* to the North, there lyeth on the Seacoast a little countrey, called *Eolis*: *Eolis*. and beyond that, although not upon the Sea, the two Provinces called *Mysia Major*, and *Mysia Minor*; which in times past, were so base and contemptible, that the people thereof were used in speech as a Proverbe, that if a man would describe one meaner than the meanest, it was said, he was *Mysiorum postremus*. *Mysia major, and Mysia minor.*

On the West part of *Mysia major*, did lye the Countrey called *Troas*; wherein stood *Ilium*, and the City of *Troy*; against which, as *The City of Troy*. both *Virgil* and *Homer* have written, the *Gracians* did continue their Siege for the space of tenne yeares, by reason that *Paris* had stollen away *Helena*, the wife of *Menelaus*, who was King of *Sparta*.

Eastward both from *Troas* and *Mysia*

Phrygia.

Myfia major, a good space within the land, was the Countrey called *Phrygia*, where the Goddesse which was called *Bona Dea*, or *Pessinnuntia*, or *Cybele*, the Mother of the old Gods, had her first abiding, and from thence (as *Herodian* writeth,) was brought to *Rome*, as implying that good Fortune should follow her thither.

Gordius
knot.

In this Countrey lived that *Gordius*, who knit the knot called for the intricatenesse thereof, *Nodus Gordianus*; and when it could not bee untied, was cut in sunder by *Alexander* the Grear, supposing that it should bee his fortune, for the loosing of it so, to bee the Conquerour, and King of *Asia*, as by a prophecie of the same *Gordius* had beene before spoken.

Bythinia.

Yet North-ward from *Phrygia*, lyeth the Countrey of *Bythinia*; which was sometimes a Kingdome, where *Prusius* raigned, that had so much to doe with the *Romanes*.

In

In this Countrey standeth the Citie *Nicea*, where the first Generall Councell was held against *Arian* the Heretike, by *Constantine* the Great, thereof called the *Nicene Councell*. Here standeth also *Chalcedon*, where the fourth Generall Councell was held by the Emperour *Martianus*, against the Heretike *Nestorius*. Citie of Nice.

From *Bythinia* Eastward, on the Northside of *Asia* the lesse, standeth the Countrey of *Paphlagonia*, where was the Citie built by *Pompey* the Great, called by his name, *Pompeiopolis*. On the South of *Paphlagonia*, toward the Iland of *Asia Minor*, did stand the Countrey of *Galatia*, whereunto *Saint Paul* wrote his Epistle to the *Galathians*. And this also was one of those Countries where the *Jewes* were dispersed, unto which *Saint Peter* wrote his first Epistle; as also unto them which were in *Pontus*, *Cappadocia*, and *Bythinia*; from whence Southward lyeth the Province termed *Lycaonia*: And from Paphlagonia. Pompeiopolis. Galatia. Lycaonia.

Pisidia.

from thence yet more South, bordering upon *Pamphilia*, which toucheth the *Mediterranean* Sea, lyeth *Pisidia*, concerning which countries we finde oftentimes mention made in such Stories as doe touch *Asia the lesse*.

The king-
dome of
Pontus.

*Mithrida-
tes.*

From these Southerne parts, if we returne backe againe unto the North and East of *Asia Major*, lyeth the Kingdome of *Pontus*, confining upon that which is named *Pontus Euxinus*. In this *Pontus* did raigne *Mithridates*, who in his younger dayes had travelled over the greatest part of *Asia*, and is reported to have beene so skilfull, that hee could well speake more than twentie Languages. His hatred was ever great towards the *Romanes*, against whom, when hee meant first to put his malice in practise, he so combined with the Naturals of those parts, that in one night they slew more than three-score and tenne thousand of the *Romanes*, carrying their intendment so close, that it was revealed by

by none, till the execution was done.

Pompey the Great, was the man ^{*Pompey*} who distressed this *Mithridates*, and ^{brought} brought him to that extremity, that ^{*Mithridates*} hee would gladly have poysoned ^{*res ta distress.*} himselfe, but could not; in as much as his stomach had beene used so before unto that kinde of Triacle, (which by reason of his inventing of, unto this day is called *Mithridate*) which is made of a kinde of poyson allayed, that no venome would easily work upon him.

Southward from this *Pontus* standeth the old Kingdome of *Cap-Cappadocia*, *padocia*, which in times past was observed to have many men in it, but little money: Whence *Horace* saith: *Mancipis locuples eget aris Cappadocum Rex.*

Eastward from this *Cappadocia*, *Armenia* as also from *Pontus*, is *Armenia Mi-Minor.* ^{*Minor.*} nor; whereof the things memorable, are described in the other *Armenia*. And thus much touching *Asia the lesse*.

*Of Syria, and Palestina, or the
Holy Land.*

*Syria bound-
ed.*

Southward from *Silicia*, and *Asia the lesse*, lyeth *Syria*; a part whereof was called *Palestina*: having on the East *Mesopotamia*, on the South *Arabia*, on the West *Tyre* and *Sydon*, and the end of the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Their ancient names. The people of this *Syria* were in times past called the *Aramites*. In their language is the translation of the new Testament called *Syriacke*.

*Citie of
Antioch.*

In this Countrey standeth *Antioch*, which was sometimes one of the ancient Patriarchs Seas, and is a Citie of reckoning unto this day. Here also standeth now the Citie of *Aleppo*, which is a famous Mart Towne for the Merchandizing of the *Persians*, and others of the East, and for the *Turks*, and such Countreies as be adjoyning. Here standeth also *Tripolis*.

Tripolis.

The

The South part of *Syria* lying downe toward *Egypt* and *Arabia*, was the place where the Children of *Israel* did dwell, being a Country of small quantity, not 200 *Italian* miles in length: it was so fruitfull flowing with Milke and Honey, (as the Scripture calleth it) that it did mayntayne above thirty Kings ^{Thirty} and their people, before the coming of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and was sufficient afterwards to relieve the incredible number of the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

It is noted of this Countrey, ^{Note} that whereas by the goodnesse of the Climate wherein it stood, and the fertilitie of the Soyle, (but especially by the blessing of God) it was the most fruitfull Land that was in the World: Now our Travellers by experience doe finde the Countrey, in respect of the fruitfulnessse, to be changed, God cursing the Land together with the *Jewes*, the Inhabitants of it. It is observed also for all the Easterne

Easterne parts, that they are not so fertile as they have beene in former Ages, the Earth (as it were) growing olde, which is an Argument of the dissolution to come by the day of Iudgement.

The River Jordan.

Through this Countrey doth runne the River *Jordan*, which hath heretofore beene famous for the fruitfulnessse of the trees standing thereupon, and for the mildnesse of the Ayre, so that (as *Iosephus* writeth) when Snow hath been in other places of the Land, about the River it hath beene so calme, that men did goe in single thinne linnen garments.

The Lake Asphaltites.

In this Countrey standeth the Lake, called *Lacus Asphaltites*, because of a kinde of slime called *Bitumen*, or *Asphaltum*, which daily it doth cast up, being of force to joyne stones exceeding fast in building: And into this Lake doth the River *Jordan* run.

Mare Mortuum.

This Lake is it which is called *Mare Mortuum*, a Sea, because it

it is salt ; and *Mortuum*, or *Dead*, for that no living thing is therein. The water thereof is so thicke, that few things will sinke therein, in so much that *Iosephus*, saith that an Oxe having all his legges bound, will not sinke into that water.

The nature of this Lake (as it was supposed) was turned into this quality, when God did destroy *Sodome* and *Gomorrhah*, and the Cities adjoyning, with fire and Brimstone from Heaven: for *Sodome* and the other Cities did stand neere unto *Iordan*, and to this *Mare Mortuum*: for the destruction of whom all that Coast to this day is a witnesse, the Earth smelling of Brimstone, being desolate, and yeelding no Fruit saving Apples, which grow with a faire shew to the eye, like other Fruit; but as soone as they are touched, doe turne presently to soot or ashes, as besides *Iosephus*, *Solinus* doth witnesse in his 48 Chapter.

The

Twelve
Tribes of
Israel.

The Land of *Palestina* had for its Inhabitants, all the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*, which were under one Kingdome, till the time of *Rehoboam* the Sonne of *Solomon*; But then were they divided into two Kingdomes, ten Tribes being called *Israel*, and two *Judah*, whose chiete Citie was called *Ierusalem*.

Twelve
Tribes di-
vided.

The ten Tribes, after much Idolatry, were carried prisoners unto *Assyria*, and the Kingdome dissolved, other people being placed in their roome in *Samaria*, and the Country adjoyning.

The Iewes.

The other two Tribes were properly called the *Iewes*, and their Land *Judea*; which continued long after in *Ierusalem*, and thereabout, till the Captivity of *Babylon*, where they lived for seven-tie yeares. They were afterward restored, but lived without glory, till the comming of Christ: But since that time for a curse upon them and their children, for putting *Christ* to death, they are scat-

scattered upon the face of the Earth, as Runnagates, without certaine Countrey, King, Priest, or Prophet.

In their chiefe City *Jerusalem*, was the Temple of God, first most gloriously built by *Salomon*; and afterward destroyed by *Nebuchad-^{Jerusalem} nezzar*. By the commandement of *destroyed*.

Cyrus King of *Persia*, was a second Temple built, much more base than the former. For besides the poverty, and smalnesse of it, there wanted five things which were in the former, as the *Jewes* write: *Note.*

First, the Arke of the Covenant:
Secondly, the pot of Manna:
Thirdly, the Rodde of *Aaron*:
Fourthly, the two Tables of the Law, written by the finger of God: And fiftly, the fire of the Sacrifice, which came downe from Heaven. *Herod* the Great, an *Edomite* stranger, having gotten the Kingdome, contrary to the Law of *Moses*, and knowing the people to be offended therewithall, to procure their favour, did build a third Temple,

Temple, wherein our Saviour Iesus Christ and his Apostles did teach.

Ierusalem
twice de-
stroyed.

1 By *Nebuchadnezzar*.

2 By *Vespasian*.

The City of *Ierusalem* was twice taken, and utterly laid desolate; first, by *Nebuchadnezzar*, at the Captivitie of *Babylon*: and secondly, after the death of *Christ*, by *Vespasian* the *Romane* (who first began the warres) and by his Sonne *Titus*, who was afterward Emperour of *Rome*, who brought such horrible desolation on that Citie, and the people thereof, by Fire, Sword, and Famine, that the like hath not beene read in any History. Hee did afterwards put thousands of them (on some one day) to be devoured of the Beasts, which was a cruel Custome of the *Romanes* magnificence.

Although Numbers and Times be not superstitiously to be observed (as many foolish imagine) yet it is a matter in this place, not unworthy the noting, which *Iosephus* reporteth in his seventh Booke and tenth Chapter, *de Bello Iudaico*,
that

that the very same day whereon the Temple was set on fire by the *Babylonians*, was the day whereon the second Temple was set on fire by the *Romanes*, and that was upon the tenth day of *August*.

After this destruction, the Land of *Indea*, and the ruines of *Ierusalem*, were possessed by some of the people adjoyning, till that about fixe hundred yeares since, the *Saracens* did invade it: for expelling of whom from thence, divers *Frenchmen* and other *Christians*, under the leading of *Godfrey of Bullen*, did assemble themselves, thinking it a great shame, that the *Holy Land* (as they called it) the Citie of *Ierusalem*, and the place of the Sepulchre of *Christ*, should bee in the hands of *Infidels*.

This *Godfrey* ruled in *Ierusalem*, by the name of a Duke: but his successours after him, for the space of 87 yeares called themselves *Kings of Ierusalem*: About which time, *Saladine* (who called himselfe King of *Egypt* and *Asiathe lesse*) did winne

winne it from the Christians. For the recovery wherof, *Richard* the first King of *England*, together with the *French* King, and the King of *Sicilia*, did goe in person with their Armies to *Ierusalem*; but although they wonne many things from the Infidels, yet the end was, that the *Saracens* did retaine the *Holy Land*.

Roger Hoveden, in the life of *Henry* the Second, King of *England*, doth give this memorable note, that at that time when the Citie of *Ierusalem* and *Antioch* were taken out of the hand of the *Pagans* by the meanes of *Godfrey of Bullen*, and other of his Company, the Pope of *Rome* that then was, was called *Vrbanus*; the Patriarch of *Ierusalem*, *Heraclius*; and the *Romane* Emperour, *Fredericke*; and at the same time when the said *Ierusalem* was recovered againe by *Saladine*, the Popes name was *Vrbanus*, the Patriarch of *Ierusalem*, *Heraclius*, and the *Roman* Emperour *Frederick*,

The

The whole Countrey and Citie *Ierusalem* of *Ierusalem*, are now in the Dominion of the *Turke*, who notwithstanding for a great Tribute doth suffer many Christians to abide there. *in the Turkes Dominion.*

There are now therefore two or more Monasteries, and Religious Houses, where Friars do abide, and make a good commoditie of shewing the Sepulchre of Christ, and other Monuments unto such Christian Pilgrimes as do use superstitiously to go in Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*.

The King of *Spaine* was wont to call himselfe King of *Ierusalem*.

Of Arabia.

NExt unto the *Holy Land*, *Arabia* lyeth the great Country of *Arabia*, having on the North part *Palestina* and *Mesopotamia*; on the East side, the Gulph of *Persia*; on the South,

G the

the mayne Ocean of *India* or *Æthiopia*: on the West *Ægypt*, and the great Bay, called *Sinus Arabicus*, or the *Red Sea*.

Arabia divided into three parts.

Of the Desart of Arabia.

This Countrey is divided into three parts: the North part whereof is called *Arabia Deserta*, the South part which is the greatest, is named *Arabia Felix*: and the middle between both that (which for the abundance of Rockes and Stones) is called *Arabia Petraea*, or *Petrosa*.

The Desart of *Arabia*, is that place in the which God after the deliverance of the *Israelites* from *Egypt*, by passing thorow the Red Sea, did keepe his people under *Moses* for forty yeares, because of their rebellion; feeding them in the mean time with *Manna* from Heaven; and sometimes with water miraculously drawne out of dry Rockes: For the Countrey hath very little water, almost no Trees, and is utterly unfit for Tillage or Corn.

There are no Townes nor inhabitants

bitants of this Defart : in *Arabia Petrosa* are some, but not many.

Arabia Fælix for Fruitfulnesse of ground, and convenient standing every way toward the Sea, is one of the best Countries of the World : and the principall cause why it is called *Fælix*, is for that it yeeldeth many things in abundance, which in other parts of the World are not to be had ; as Frankincense especially, the most precious Balmes, Mirrhe, and many other both Fruits and Spices, and yeeldeth withall store of some precious stones.

When *Alexander* the Great was young, after the manner of the *Macedonians*, hee was to put Incense upon an Altar ; and powring on great store of Frankincense, one of the Nobilitie of his Countrey told him, that hee was too prodigall of that sweet perfume ; and that hee should make spare, untill hee had conquered the Land wherein the Frankincense did grow : But when *Alexander* after-

ward had taken *Arabia*, and had possession thereof, hee sent a Ship load of Frankincense to the Noble man, and bad him serve the Gods plentifully, and not offer Incense miserably.

Mahumet
born in
Arabia.

This is that Countrey wherein *Mahumet* was borne, who being of meane parentage, was brought up in his youth in the trade of Merchandize; but afterward joyning himselfe with Theeves and Robbers, his life was to rob such Merchants as passed thorow *Arabis*; and to this purpose having gotten together many of his own Countrymen, hee had afterward a whole Legion or more of the *Romane* Souldiers, who being offended with *Heraclius* the *Romane* Emperour for want of their pay, joyned themselves to him; so that at length hee had a great Army, wherewith hee spoyled the Countries adjoyning: And this was about the yeare of Christ six hundred.

To maintaine his credit and authority with his own men, hee fained

ned that hee had conference with the Holy Ghost at such times as hee was troubled with the Falling sicknesse: and accordingly he ordained a new Religion, consisting partly of *Jewish Ceremonies*, and partly of *Christian Doctrine*, and some other things of his own invention, that he might inveagle both *Jewes* and *Christians*, and yet by his owne fancie distinguish his own Followers from both.

The Booke of his Religion is called the *Alcoran*. The people *The Turkes*
Alcoran. which were his Sectaries (whereas indeed they came of *Hagar*, the Hand-maid of *Sarah*, *Abrahams* wife, and therefore should of her be called *Ishmaelites*, or *Hagarens*) because they would not seeme to come of a Bond-woman, and from him whom they suppose a Bastard, they terme themselves *Saracens*, as comming from *Sarah*; they are called by some Writers, *Arabians*, instead of *Saracens*, their name being drawn from their first Countrey.

The Turkes
Religion.

Mahumet did take something of his doctrine both from the *Jewes* and *Christians* : as that there is but one God ; that there is a life eternall in another World ; and the ten Commandements, which they doe admit and beleewe : but from the *Jewes* alone , the false Prophet did borrow divers things , as that all his males should bee circumcised, that they should eat no Swines-flesh ; that they should oftentimes bathe, purge and wash themselves ; which divers of their people, which are more religious than the ordinary sort, doe five times in the day, and therefore they have neere to their Churches and Houses of Devotion, divers Baths ; whereinto when they have entred and washed themselves , they doe perswade themselves that they are as cleere from sinne, as they were the first day they were born.

The City
Mecca.

In this Countrey of *Arabia*, standeth a Citie called *Mecca*, where is the place where *Mahumet* was buried, and in remembrance of him there

there is builded a great Temple, unto which the *Turkes* and *Saracens* yearly goe on Pilgrimage, (as some Christians doe to the *Holy Land*;) For they account *Mahumet* to be the greatest Prophet that ever came into the World; saying, that there were three great Prophets, *Moses*, *Christ*, and *Mahumet*: and as the doctrine of *Moses* was bettered by *Christ*, so the Doctrine of *Christ* is amended by *Mahumet*. In this respect, as we reckon the computation of our yeares from the Incarnation of *Christ*, so the *Saracens* account theirs from the time of *Mahumet*.

The *Turks*, whose Fame began now about 300 yeares since, have imbraced the opinions and religion of the *Saracens*, concerning *Mahumet*. Some of our Christians doe report, that *Medina* a Citie standing three dayes journey from *Mecca*, is the place where *Mahumet* was buried, and that by order from him selfe, his body was put into an

*The Turkes
beginning
and their
Religion.*

Iron Coffin, which being carried into a Temple, the rooffe or vault whereof was made of Adamant, or perhaps of the Loadstone, is attracted unto the top of the vault, & there hangeth, being supported by nothing. But there is no certainty of this Narration.

The blasphemous
prophecie of
Mahumet.

This false Prophet (as *Lodovicus Vives, de veritate fidei*, doth write) being desirous in some sort to imitate *Christ Iesus*, who foretold that hee should rise againe within the space of 3 dayes, did give out that himselfe should rise againe, but hee appointed a larger time, that was after 800 yeeres, and yet that time also is expired, but wee heare no newes of the resurrection of *Mahumet*. As the Devill hath ever some device to blinde the eyes of unbelievers, so hee hath suffered it to be reported, and credited among the *Turkes*, that as *Moses* did allude to the comming of *Christ*, so *Christ* did foretell somewhat of the appearing of *Mahumet*. Whereupon it is ordinarily received among them

them, that when *Christ*, in *S. Johns* Gospel, did say, *That although hee departed, he would send them a Comforter*, it was added in the Text, and that shall be *Mahumet*: But that the Christians in malice to them, have rased out those words.

Their owne Bookes doe mention that *Mahumet* (while hee lived) was much given to lasciviousnesse, and all uncleannesse of body, even with very beasts; and his followers are so senslesse, that in imitation of him they thinke no such wickednesse to be unlawfull: For they are utterly unlearned, and most receive whatsoever is delivered unto them out of the *Alcoran*, *Mahumet* having made it a matter of death to dispute, sitt, or call in question any thing which is written in his Law.

*Mahumet
a lascivious
person.*

On the Westside of *Arabia*, betweene that and *Egypt*, lyeth the Gulph called of the Country *Sinus Arabicus*; by some, *Mare Erythraeum*, but commonly the *Red Sea*, nor of one *Erythrus* as some suppose, *The Red Sea*.

but because the Land and bankes thereabout are (in colour) red. This is that Sea, through the which (by *Moses*) the people of *Israel* were led, when they fled out of *Egypt* from *Pharaoh*; God causing by his power, the waters to stand on both sides of them, that they passed through as on dry Land.

This is that Sea, through which the Spices of the *East Indies* were in times past brought to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and from thence dispersed into Christendome by the *Venetians*: which Spices, and Apothecaries drugs are found to be farre worse than before time they were, by reason of the great moisture which they take on the water, by reason of the long Navigation of the *Portugales* by the back part of *Africa*.

This is that Sea, through the which *Salomon* did send for his Gold, and other precious Merchandize unto the *East Indies*, and not to the *West Indies*, as some lately have disputed. Whereout the vanity

nity of that opinion may appeare that *America* and the *West Indies* were knowne in the time of *Salomon*. For if he had sent thither, his course had beene along the *Mediterranean*, and through the straits of *Gibraltar*, commonly called *Fretum Herculeum*, betweene *Spain* and *Barbary*: But the Scripture telleth, that the Navy which *Salomon* sent forth, was built at *Ezion-Geber* which is there also said to stand on the Red Sea. So his course might be Eastward, or Southward, and not Westward.

In the Desart of *Arabia* is the *Mount Horeb*, which by some is supposed to be the same that is called *Mount Sina*, where many think it was that *Abraham* should have offered up his Sonne *Isaac*. But this is certaine, that it was the place where God in the Wildernesse did give unto the people of *Israel* his Law of the ten Commandements, in Thundring, Lightning, and great Earth-quake, in most fearfull manner.

Of Africk and Egypt.

Situation
of Africk.

From *Arabia* and *Palestina*, toward the West lyeth *Africke*; having on the North side, from the one end of it to the other, the *Mediterranean* Sea. The greatest part of which Countrey, although it hath beene ghesse'd at by Writers in former time, yet because of the great heat of it, lying for the most part of it under the *Zona Torrida*, and for the Wilderネスes therein, it was in former time supposed by many, not to bee much inhabited: but of certainty by all, to be very little discovered, till the *Portugals* of late began their Navigation on the backside of *Africa*, to the East *Indies*. So exact a description is therefore not to be looked for, as hath beene of *Asia* and *Europe*.

The Countrey of
Egypt.

Joyning to the *Hely Land*, by a little *Isthmos*, is the Countrey of *Egypt*, which is a Land as fruitfull as any

any almost in the world, although in these dayes it doth not answere to the fertility of former times.

This is that which in the time of *Ioseph* did relieve *Canaan* with corne, and the family of *Iacob*, which did so multiply in the land of *Egypt*, that they were growne to a huge multitude, when *God* by *Moses* did deliver them thence.

This Countrey did yeeld exceeding abundance of Corne unto the Citie of *Rome*, whereupon *Egypt*, as well as *Sicilia*, was commonly called *Horreum populi Romani*. *Its fertility.*

It is observed from all antiquity, that almost never any raine did fall in the land of *Egypt*. Whereupon the raining with thunder & lightning, & fire running on the ground was so much more strange, when *God* plagued *Pharaoh*, in the dayes of *Moses*: But the flowing of the River *Nilus* over all the Countrey, (their Cities onely, and some few Hills excepted) doth to water the Earth, that it bringeth forth fruit abundantly.

The

*The flow-
ing of
Nilus.*

The flowing of which River yearly, is one of the greatest miracles of the World, no man being able to yeeld a sufficient and assured reason thereof; although in *Herodotus* and *Diodorus Siculus*, many probable causes and opinions are assigned thereof.

That there doth not use any raine to fall in *Egypt*, besides other heathen testimonies, and experiences of Travellers may bee gathered out of the Scripture, for in the 10. chapter of *Deuteronomy*, GOD doth make an Antithesis betweene the Land of *Canaan*, and *Egypt*, saying, that *Egypt* was watered as a man would water a Garden of herbes, that is to say, by the hand: But they should come into a Land which had Hills, and Mountains, and which was watered with the raine of Heaven: and yet some have written, that ever now and then there is mists in *Egypt*, which yeeld, though not Raine, yet a pretty Dew.

It is noted of this River, that it
in

in ordinary places it do flow under the height of fifteene cubits, that then for want of moyſture, the earth is not fruitfull, and if it doe flow above ſeventeene Cubits, that there is like to be a dearth, by reaſon of the abundance of moyſture, the Water lying longer on the Land than the inhabitants doe deſire.

It is moſt probably conjectured, that the falling and melting of ſnow, from thoſe Hills which bee called *Luna Mōtes*, doe make the increaſe of the River *Nilus*. And the cuſtome of the people in the Southerne parts of *Arabia* is, that they do receive into Ponds & Dams the water that doth haſtily fall, and the ſame they let out with Sluces, ſome after ſome, which cauſeth it orderly to come downe into the plaines of *Egypt*.

For the keeping up of theſe Dammes, the Countrey of *Egypt* hath time out of minde, paid a great tribute to *Preſter John*: Which when of late it was denyed by the
Turke,

*Learning
very an-
cient in
Egypt.*

Turke, Prester John caused all the Sluces to bee letten goe on the sudden, whereby hee marvellously annoyed, & drowned up a great part of the Country of *Egypt.*

In *Egypt*, learning hath bin very ancient, but especially the knowledge of Astronomy and Mathematickes; whereof before the time of *Tulle*, their Priests would report, that they had the discent of 1500. yeares exactly recorded, with observations Astrologicall; which as it is a fable, unlesse they doe reckon their yeares by the Moone (as some suppose they did, every Moneth for a yeare) so it doth argue knowledge to have beene among them very ancient.

Their Priests had among them a kinde of writing, and describing of things by picture, which they did call their *Hieroglyphica*.

*Their Py-
ramides, one
of the
Wonders
of the
world.*

This in times past was a Kingdome, and by the Kings thereof were built those great *Pyramides* which were held to be one of the seven wonders of the world, being mighty

mighty huge buildings, erected of exceeding height, for to shew the magnificence of their founders.

There is part of two or three of them remaining unto this day.

Divers learned men are at this day of opinion, that when the children of *Israel* were in *Egypt*, and so oppressed by *Pharaoh*, as is mentioned in the beginning of the booke of *Exodus*, that their labour in burning of Bricke, was partly employed to the erecting of some of those *Pyramides*; but the Scripture doth onely mention walling of Cities.

The Founders of these *Pyramides*, were commonly buried in, or under them: and it is not unfit to remember, that the Kings, and great men of *Egypt*, had much cost bestowed upon them after they were dead.

For in as much as *Arabia* was neere unto them, whence they had most precious Balmes, and other costly Spices, they did with charge embalme their dead, and that with
such

such curious art, that the flesh thereof and the skin, will remaine unpurified for divers hundred yeares: and all learned men thinke thousands of yeares: Whereof experiments are plentifull at this day, by the whole bodies, hands, or other parts, which by Merchants are now brought from thence, and doth make the *Mummia* which the Apothecaries use: the colour being very blacke, and the flesh clung unto the bones.

Moses doth speake of this; when he saith, that *Iacob* was embalmed by the Physicians; after the manner of embalming of the *Egyptians*. But this manner of embalming is ceased long since in *Egypt*.

The Citie
Memphis.

In *Egypt* did stand the great Citie *Memphis*, which at this day is called *Caire*, one of the famous Cities of the East.

Here did *Alexander* build that Citie which unto this day is of his name, called *Alexandria*: being now the greatest Citie of Merchandize

chandize in all *Egypt*: of which *Amianus Marcellinus* doth observe, that there was never any, or almost hath ever beene, but that once in the day the Sunne hath beene ever teene to shine over *Alexandria*. This Citie was one of the foure Patriarchall Seas, which were appointed in the first *Nicene* Council.

This Countrey was governed by a King, as long agoe as almost any Countrey in the World. Here raigned *Amasis*, who made those good Lawes spoken of by *Herodotus*, and *Diodorus Siculus*: in whose writings, the ancient customes of the *Egyptians* are worthy to be read.

After *Alexanders* time, *Ptolemies* one of his Captaines had this Kingdome, of whom all his successors were called *Ptolemies*, as before time all their Kings were called *Pharaohs*, they continued long friends and in league with the people of *Rome*, till the time of *Iulius Caesar*; but afterward they were

Good
Lawes
made by
the Kings
of Egypt.

were as subjects to the *Romanes*, till the Empire did decay.

When they had withdrawne themselves from the *Romanes* government, they set up a Prince of their owne: whom they termed the *Sultan*, or *Souldan* of *Egypt*; of whom, about 400. yeares since *Saladine* was one. But when the race of these were out, the *Mamalukes* (who were the guard of the *sultane*, as the *Ianisaries* be to the *Turke*) appointed a Prince at their pleasure; till that now, about an 100. yeares agoe, or lesse, the *Turke Selimus* possessed himselfe with the sole government of the Countrey: so that at this day *Egypt* is wholly under the *Turke*.

There bee Christians that now live in *Egypt*, paying their tribute unto the *Turke*, as others doe now also in *Gracia*.

Aeneas Silvius doth report in his History, *De mundo universo*, cap. 60. that divers did goe about to digge through that little *Isthmos* or Strait, which at the top of the Red Sea doth

doth joyne *Egypt* to some part either of *Arabia*, or of the *Holy Land*; imagining the labour not to bee great, in as much as they conceived the space of ground to be no more than 1500 furlongs. *Sesostris* the King of *Egypt* (as he saith) did first attempt this. Secondly, *Darius*, the great Monarch of the *Persians*. Thirdly, *Ptolomy*, one of the Kings of *Egypt*, who drew a ditch a hundred foot broad, thirty foot deepe, and thirty seven Miles and a halfe long; but when hee intended to goe forward, hee was forced to ceale, for feare of inundation, and over-flowing the whole land of *Egypt*; the Red Sea being found to bee higher (by three Cubites) than the ordinary plaine of *Egypt* was. But *Plinie* affirmeth, that the digging was given over, lest the Sea being let in, should marre the water of *Nilus*, which alone doth yeeld drinke to the *Egyptians*.

Pet. Massens in his *Indian story*, doth tell, that there was a *Portingall* also

also, that of late yeares had a conceit to have had this worke finished, that so hee might have made the third part of the old knowne world *Africa*, to have beene an Island compassed round with the Sea.

Mén commonly in the description of *Egypt*, doe report that whole Country to stand in *Africke*, but if wee will speake exactly, and repute *Nilus* to bee the bound betweene *Asia* and *Africke*, we must then acknowledge that the Eastern part of *Egypt*, from *Nilus*, and so forward to the Red Sea, doth lye in *Asia*; which is observed by *Peter Martyr*, in that pretty Treatise of his *De legatione Babylonica*.

Although this Countrey of *Egypt* doth stand in the selfe same Climate that *Mauritania* doth, yet the inhabitants there are not black, but rather dunne, or tawny. Of which colour *Cleopatra* was observed to be; who by inticement, to wonne the love of *Julius Caesar*, and

and *Antony*: And of that colour doe those runnagates (by devices make themselves to be) who goe up and downe the world under the name of *Egyptians*, being indeed but counterfeits, and the refuse or rascality of many Nations.

Of Cyrene and Africke the lesse.

ON the West side of *Egypt*, lying along the *Mediterranean*, is a Country which was called in old time, *Cyrene*; wherein did stand that Oracle which was so famous in the time of *Alexander* the Great, called by the name of the Temple or Oracle of *Jupiter Hammon*, whither when *Alexander* did repaire, as to take counsell of himselfe, and his successe, the Priests being before taught what they should say, did flatteringly professe him to bee the Sonne of God, and that he was to be adored: So that as the Oracle of *Delphos*, and some other

The Countrey of Cyrene.

were

were plaine delusions of Sathan, who did raigne in that darke time of ignorance: so this of *Iupiter Hammon*, may be well supposed to be nothing else, but a coulenage of the Priests.

In this Countrey, and all neere about where the Oracle stood, are very great Wildernesles: where did appear to *Alexander* for foure daies journey, neither Grasse, Tree, Water, Man, Bird, nor Beast, but onely a deepe kinde of land: so that hee was enforced to carry water with him for himselfe and his company (and all other provision) on Cammels backs.

At this day, this Countrey hath lost his old name, and is reckoned as a part of *Egypt*, and lyeth under the *Turke*.

In dry Countries, as in *Africa*, and the Wildernesle of *Arabia*, they have much use of Cammels. First, because they can carry a huge burthen of water and other provision: Secondly, because that themselves will goe a long time without drinke,

drinke, travelling (as *Solinus* writeth) foure dayes together without it; but then drinking excessively, and that especially of muddy and puddle water: And thirdly, because that in an extremity, those that travel with them doe let them bloud in a veine, and sucke out the bloud; whereby as the owner is much relieved, so the Camell is little the worle.

Westward from this Countrey, along the *Mediterranean*, lieth that which in ancient time was called *Africa minor*: for as in *Asia* one part above another was by an excellency called *Asia*, or *Asia the lesse*: so this part of *Africke*, was termed by the *Romanes*, sometimes *Africa* simply, sometime *Africa the lesse*.

In this Countrey did stand that place so famous, mentioned by *Sallust*, under the name of *Phellenum ara*: which was the bound in that time, betweene *Africke* and *Cyrene*.

On, the North and East, part
H here.

hereof, in the Sea neere unto the shore, was that Quick-land, which in times past did destroy so many Ships, and was called *Syrtis magna*: as also on the North and West part, was the other sand called *Syrtis parva*. Some part of this Countrey was heretofore under the *Sultan of Egypt*, whose dominion did extend it self so farre to the West and there was diuided from the Kingdom of *Tunis*: but it is now wholly under the *Turk*, and is commonly reputed as a part of *Barbary*. For now, by a generall name from the confines of *Cyrene* unto the West, as farre as *Hercules Piller*, is called *Barbary*; though it containe in it diuers Kingdomes, as *Tunis*, *Fessa*, and *Morocco*.

Of Mauritania Casariensi.

A Part of that country, which by a generall name is called at this day *Barbarie*, hath in old time beene called *Mauritania*, which was diuided

ded into two parts : the East part whereof next to *Africa minor*, was called by the *Romans Mauritania Casariensis*, as the other was called *Mauritania Tingitana*. In *Mauritania Casariensi* was the Countrey of *Numidia*, the people whereof were used in the Warres of the *Carthaginians*, as Light-horsmen, and for all nimble services were very active.

In the East part of this Countrey standing in the Sea, was that famous Citie of *Carthage*, supposed *Carthage* to be built by *Dido*, who came from famous City *Tyrus*.

This City was it, which for the space of some hundred yeares contended with *Rome*, for the Empire of the World. In the *Romane* Histories are recorded the great Warres which the people of *Rome* had with the City of *Carthage*.

In the first warre of the three, the contention was for the Iles of *Cicilia*, *Corseca*, and *Sardinia*: when the victory fell to the *Romans*, and the *Carthaginians* were glad to re-

deeme their peace with the leaving of those Ilands.

The second warre was begun by *Hannibal*, who brake the League, and after he had taken some part of *Spain* from the *Romanes*, and sacked *Saguntum*, a Citie of their Friends, came first over the *Pyrenay* hils to *France*, then over the *Alpes* to *Italy*, where hee overthrew the *Romanes* in three great Battels, and much endangered their estate: hee continued in *Italy* with his Army sixteene yeares, till *Scipio* attempting on *Carthage*, forced *Hannibal* to returne to rescue his owne Countrey. There was *Hannibal* overthrowne, and his City put to a great pension by *Scipio*, who for his victory there was named *Africanus*.

In the third Warre (because the people of *Carthage* still brake the League) their City was razed to the very ground by the earnest and continuall counsell of *Cato* the Elder, fearing evermore so dangerous a Neighbour, though *Scipio*
Nasica

Nasica counfelled to the contrary : fearing left if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the *Romans* would grow either to idlenesse, or civill dissention ; which after they did. It is reported of *Cato*, that hee never spake his judgement of any thing in the Senate, but his conclusion was thus : Thus I think for this matter, and withall that *Carthage* is to be razed down. And *Scipio Nasica* would reply in his conclusion : Thus I think for this matter, and withall that *Carthage* is not to be razed down.

Livius reporteth, that the way whereby *Cato* prevailed that *Carthage* should be razed downe, was this ; while the question was very hot, hee bringeth into the Senate some greene Figges, and let the Senators understand, that the same day three weeks, those Figges were growing in *Carthage* Town : whereby hee made manifest unto them, that it was possible, that an Army might be conveyed from *Carthage* to *Rome* in so short a time as that

they would not be able (on a sudden) to resist, and so *Rome* might be surprized: whereby they all concluded, that it was no safety for their City to have a bad Neighbour so neer unto them.

In this Countrey toward the West, not farre from *Carthage*, stood *Utica*, whereof the younger *Cato* was teafined *Cato Uticensis*, because hee killed himselfe there in the civill warres betwixt *Cesar* and *Pompey*, because he would not come within the hands of his enemy *Cesar*.

Not farre from thence westward, standeth *Hippo*, which was the City where *S. Augustine* was Bishop.

This whole Countrey (at this day) is called the Kingdome of *Tunis*; the King whereof, is a kinde of stipendary unto the *Turke*: the people that inhabit there are generally *Saracens*, and doe professe *Mahumet*.

Some doe write that *Tunis* standeth in the very place where olde *Carthage* was; which is not so, but

is situated very neere unto the old
ruines of the other. Against the king
of *Tunis*, *Charles* the first had some
of his warres by Sea.

Of Mauritania Tingitana.

THe other part of *Barbary*
that lyeth along the *Medi-*
terranean, farthest into the
West, was called in old
time, *Mauritania Tingitana*. The
people of which Countrey were
those which almost in al the old Hi-
stories were called by the name of
Mauri: Those of the other *Mauri-*
tania being rather termed *Numide*.

Into the North-west part thereof,
did *Hercules* come, and there did set
up one of his pillars, which answe-
reth to the other in *Spain*, they both
being at the straits of *Gilbralter*, in
times past called *Fretum Herculeū*.
On the South part thereof, lay the
kingdom of *Bocchus*, which in the * *The*
time of *Marius*, had so much to doe kingdome
with the *Romans*. In the west part of of *Bocchus*

*Atlas mi-
nor.
Atlas ma-
jor.*

this *Mauritania* standeth the Hill called *Atlas minor*, & on the South part, is the great Hill called *Atlas major*; whercof the maine Ocean which lyeth betweene *Mauritania* and *America*, is called *Mare Atlanticum*. This hill is so high, that unto thole who stood on the bottome of it, it seemed to touch heaven with his shoulders.

This Countrey hath beene long inhabited by the *Saracens*; who from thence finding it to be but a short passage into *Spaine*, did goe over (now seven hundred yeares agoe) and possessed there the Kingdome of *Granado*, on the South side of *Spaine*, till they were thence expelled by *Ferdinandus* and *Elizabeth*, or *Isabel*, King and Queene of *Castile*. In this Countrey since that time, have the *Spaniards* taken some Cities and Holds; and so also have the *Portugals*: which by the divers event of victory, have often beene lost and won by them.

Here it was that the Emperour
Charles

Charles the Fifth, had divers of his great *Warres* against the *Atoores*, as well as in the *Kingdome of Tunis*. For the assistance of one, who claymed to bee King of a part of this Countrey, did *Sebastian* the King of *Portugale* goe with all his power into *Africa*, in the *Yeare 1578*. where unadvisedly bearing himselfe, hee was slaine together with two other, the same day, who claymed to be Kings: so that there it was that the Battell was fought, whereof it was said, that * three * *Three Kings* died in one day, which battell is called the battell of *Alcazar*, in one day and was the ruine of the *Kingdome of Portugale*, and the cause of the uniting it to the *Crowne of Spaine*. at the battell of *Alcazar*. *Astrologers* did suppose, that the blazing *Starre* which appeared the *Yeare* before, did signifie that ill event.

This whole Countrey doth maintaine in it, besides some *Imperiall Government*, two absolute *Kingdomes*: * the one of *Fezza* or *Fez*, * *The Kingdome of Fez* which lyeth on the North part to-

* The king-
dome of
Morocco.

ward the *Mediterranean* and Spain: the other is the Kingdome of *Morocco*, which lyeth from above the Hill *Atlas minor*, to the South and West part of *Mauritania*. These are both *Saracens*, as be also their people; holding true League with the *Turke*, and with some other Christian Princes; a League onely for Traffick and Merchandize.

A brutish
custome
used in this
Country.

It may be doubted whether it was in this *Mauritania Tingitana*, or rather but neereunto it, in *Mauritania Casariensi*, that which Saint *Augustine* in his Booke *De doctrina Christiana*, doth of his owne knowledge report, that in a Citie of that Countrey was this brutish custome, that once in the yeare (for certaine dayes) the Inhabitants of the place did assemble themselves into wide and large fields, and there divided themselves each from other, so that perhaps the Fathers were on one side, and the children or brothers on the other; and did throw stones with such violence

tha

that many were hurt, and divers killed with the fury of that assault.

But *S. Austine* telleth, that he detesting the brutishnesse thereof, did make a most eloquent and elaborate Oration or Sermon unto them: whereby he did prevaile with those of the Citie where hee was, that they gave over that foolish and rude exercile: Yet *Leo Affricanus*, who lived a hundred yeares since, and in his owne person travelled over the greatest part of *Africke*, doth write in his description of *Africke*, that in one place of the kingdome of *Fex*, the like barbarous custome is yet retained.

*Of the other Countries of Africke,
lying neere the Sea.*

From beyond the hill *Atlas major*, unto the South of *Africke*, is nothing (almost in Antiquity) worthy the reading: and those things which are written (for the most part) are fables: For towards the South part
of

* Men of
strange
shapes.

of *Africke*, as well as towards the North parts of *Europe* and *Asia*, be supposed to be * men of strange shapes, as some with Dogs heads, some without heads, and some with one foot alone, which was very huge, and such like; which that counterfeite *Fryer*, (who writ that Booke which is counted *Saint Augustines*, *ad fratres in Eremon*, and who would gladly father upon *Saint Augustine* the erecting of the *Augustine Fryers*) doth say, that he saw travelling downe from *Hippo*, Southward in *Africa*: But as the Asse in *Aesope*, which was clothed in the Lyons skin, did by his long cares shew himselfe to be an Asse, and not a Lyon: So this foolish fellow, by his lying, doth shew himselfe to bee a counterfeite, and not *Saint Augustine*.

In the new Writers there are some few things to be observed: as first, that all the people in generall to the South, lying within the *Zona torrida*, are not onely blackish, like the *Moores*, but are exceeding blacke.

blacke. And therefore as in old time, by an excellency, some of them are called *Nigrita*, so at this day they are named * *Negros*, as then whom * *Negros*, no men are blacker.

Secondly, the inhabitants of all these parts which border on the Sea-coast, even unto *Caput bone spei*, have beene Gentiles, * adoring Images and foolish shapes for their Gods, neither hearing of Christ, nor beleeving on *Mahumet*, til such time as the *Portugals* comming among them, have professed Christ for themselves, but have wonne few of the people to embrace their religion. Their Religion.

* Thirdly, that the *Portugalls* passing along *Africa* to the *East-Indies*, have settled themselves in many places of those Countries, building Castles and Townes for their owne safety, and to keepe the people in subjection, to their great commodity. The Portugals have here settled themselves.

One of the first Countries famous beyond *Morocco*, is * *Guinea*, which we call *Ginnie*, within the * The country of Guinea.
com.

* Their
Commodi-
ties for
trade.

compasse whereof, lyeth the *Cape*, called the *Cape Verde*, and the other, the *Cape* of the three points: and the Towne and Castle named *Sierta Liona*, at which place (as commonly all Travellers doe touch that doe passe that way for fresh water, and other ship provision) our *English-men* have found * traf- ficke into the parts of this Coun- trey, where their greatest commo- dity is Gold, and Elephants teeth; of both which there is good store.

* The
kingdome
of Congo.

Beyond that, toward the South, not farre from the *Equinoctiall*, ly- eth the * Kingdome of *Congo*, com- monly called *Mani-congo*. Where the *Portugals* at their first arrivall finding the people to be Heathens, without God, did induce them to a profession of *Christ*, and to bee baptized in great abundance, allow- ing of the principles of Religion, untill such time as the Priest did teach them to lead their lives according to their profession: which the most part of them in

no case enduring, they returned back again to their * *Gentilisme*.

* Their Religion.

Beyond *Mani-congo* so farre to the South as almost ten degrees beyond the Tropicke of *Capricorne*, lyeth the Lands end; which is a Promontory, now called *Caput bona spei*, which *Vascus Gama* the *Portugall* did discover, and so called it, because he had there good hope that the Land did turne to the North; and that following the course thereof hee might be brought to *Arabia* and *Persia*, but especially to *Calecut* in *India*. Which course, when himselte, and other of his Countrey-men after him did follow, they found on the Coast up towards *Arabia*, the Kingdome of * *Mosambique*, *Melin-*

* The three Kingdomes of *Mosambique*, *Melinda*, *Magadaza*, &c.

da, *Magadazo*, and other; whose people were all *Gentiles*, and now are in League with the *Portugales*, who have built divers Holds for their safety. Of which Countries, and manners of the people, he that listeth to read, may find much in the Historie of *Osorius*, and *Petrus*

Maf.]

Maffans; but there is no matter of any great importance.

Beyond the Cape toward the North, before you come to *Mossambique*, betweene the Rivers of *Cuama* and *Santo Spirito*, lies the

* The king-
dome of
Monomotapa.

* Kingdome of *Monomotapa*, where the *Portugales* also have arrived; and so much was done there by the preaching of *Gonsalvo de Sylva*, a

Iesuite, that the King and Queene of that Countrey with many others

* Their
Religion.

were converted from * Gentilisme to Christianity and baptized: But

certaine Mahumetans incensing the King thereof afterwards against the *Portugales*, made him to re-

volt from his Religion, and to put to death this Iesuite and divers o-

thers: which Fact of his, the *Portugals* assaying to revenge with

an Army sent for out of *Portugall* they profited little against him, but

were themselves consumed by the discommodities of the Coun-

treys, and the distemperature of the

ayre.

There are also other Kingdomes in

in this part of *Africke*, of whom we know little besides their names and site in generall, as * *Adel*, *Monomugi*, *Angola*, and therefore it shall be sufficient to have named them in a word.

* The
kingdoms
of *Adel*,
&c.

Of Abissines, and the Empire of
Prester John.

IN the In-land of *Africke*, lyeth a very large Countrey, extending it selfe on the East to some part of the Red Sea, on the South to the kingdome of *Melinda*, and a great way farther, on the North to *Egypt*; on the West to *Manicongo*. The people whereof are called *Abissini*; and it selfe the dominion of him, whom wee commonly call in English *Prester John*; but in Latine some terme him *Pretiosus Iohannes*, but the most part, *Presbyter Iohannes*, writing of him. As hee is a Prince absolute, so hee hath also a Priest-like or Patriarchall function and jurisdiction among them. * This is a

* The Situa-
tion of the
Empire of
Prester
John.

* One of
the greatest
in the
very world.

very mighty Prince, and reputed to be one of the greatest Emperours in the world.

* *Their
Religion.*

What was knowne of this country in former time, was knowne under the name of *Æthiopia*, but the voyages of the *Portugalls* in these late dayes have best described it. The people thereof are Christians, as is also their Prince, but differing in many things from the West Church; and in no sort acknowledging any supreme prerogative of the Bishop of *Rome*. It is thought that they have retained Christianity even from the time of our Saviour, being supposed to be converted by the Chamberlaine of *Candace*, the Queene of *Æthiopia*, who was instructed concerning Christ, by *Philip* the Evangelist, in the *Actes* of the Apostles. *Eusebius* in his Ecclesiasticall story doth make mention of this. But they doe to this day retaine Circumcision: whereof the reason may be, that the *Eunuch* (their Converter) not having any further conference with

with the Apostle, nor any else with him, did receive the Ceremonies of the Church imperfectly, retayning Circumcision: which among the *Jewes* was not abolished, when he had conference with *Philip*.

Within the dominion of *Prester Iohn*, are the Mountains commonly called * *Luna montes*: where is the * *Luna* first wel-spring and rising of the *montes* river *Nilus*. Yet there are that fetch the head of this River out of a certaine great Lake toward the South, called *Zembre*: out of which toward the West runnes the River of *Zaire*, into the Kingdome of *Moni-congo*; The River of *Zuama* or *Cuama*, towards the South, to the Kingdome of *Monomotapa*, or *Benomotapa*, as this River *Nilus* towards the North, through the Kingdome of the *Abissines* to *Egypt*, which River running violently along this Countrey, and sometimes hastily increasing by the melting of much Snow from the Mountaynes, would over-runne
and

* *The A-
bissines
drowned
Egypt.*

and drowne a great part of *Egypt*, but that it is flaked by many Ponds, Dammes, and Sluces, which are within the Dominion of *Prester Iohn*. And in respect hereof, for the maintenance of these, the Princes of *Egypt* have paid unto the Governour of the * *Abissines*, a great Tribute time out of minde; which of late the great *Turke* supposing it to be a custome needlesse, did deny; till the people of the *Abissins* by commandement of their Prince, did breake downe their Dammes, and drowning *Egypt* did enforce the *Turke* to continue his pay, and to give much mony for the new making of them, very earnestly to his great charge, desiring a peace.

* *The Ri-
ver Nigar.*

In this Countrey also of *Prester Iohn*, is the rising of the Famous River * *Nigar*, supposed to have in it the most and the best precious stones of any River in the World; which rising likewise out of a great Lake out of that Mount, after it hath runne a good space hideth it selfe

selfe for the space of sixty miles under ground, then appearing againe after it hath runne somewhat further makes a great Lake, and againe after a great Tract, another; and at last after a long course, falls at *Cape Verde*, into the *Atlantick Sea*.

Ortelius in his larger Mappes describes it falling into the Sea, like *Nilus* in *Egypt*, with seven streames or *Ostia*: but those that travell these parts say, that there are only some Bayes, but there is no River in those parts running into the Sea, but *Senega*.

There bee other Countries in *Africke*, * as *Agisimba*, *Lybia*, interior, *Nubia*, and others, of whom nothing is Famous: but this may be said of *Africke* in generall, that it bringeth forth store of all sorts of wild Beasts, as Elephants, Lions, Panthers, Tygres, and the like: yea, according to the Proverbe, *Africa semper aliquid apportat novi*; Oftentimes new and * strange shapes of wilde beasts are brought forth there; the reason whereof is

* Countries more in *Africke*
* Strange shapes of wild beasts

is, that the Countrey being very hot, and full of Wildernesſes, which have in them little water, the Beaſts of all ſorts being enforced to meet at thoſe few watering places that bee, where oftentimes contrary kinds have conjunction the one with the other: ſo that there ariſeth a new king of Species which taketh part of both. Such a one is the Leopard, begotten of the Lion, and the Beaſt called *Pardus*, and ſomewhat reſembling either of them. And thus farre of *Africk*.

Of the Northerne Islands.



He Islands that do lie in the North are in nūber almoſt infinite: the chief of them onely ſhall bee briefly touched. Very farre to the North in the ſame Climate almoſt with *Sweden*, that is, under the Circle Articke, lyeth an Iland called in old time * *Thule*, which was then
 ſup-

supposed to be the farthest part of the world North-ward, & therefore is called by *Virgil*, *Vltima Thule*. The Countrey is cold, the people barbarous, and yeeldeth little* commodity, saving Hawkes; in some part of the yeare, there is no night at all. Vnto this land divers of our English Nation doe yearely travell, and doe bring from thence good store of Fish, but especially our deepest and thickest Ling, which are therefore called Island-Lings.

* Their commodities.

It hath pleased God, that in these latter times, the Gospell is there preached, and the people are instructed in Christianity, having also the knowledge of good Learning, which is brought about by the meanes of the King of *Sweden*, unto whom that Iland is now subject.

* Their Religion.]

There is lately written by one of that Nation a pretty Treatise in Latine, which describeth the manner of that Countrey; and it is to be seene in the first *Tome* of master *Hackluits Voyages*.

South.

Southward from thence, lyeth
 * *Frizeland* * *Frizeland*, called in Latine *Friz-*
landia; whereas the *Frizeland* joy-

ning to *Germany*, is in Latine called
Frizia.
 On the coast of *Germany*, one of
 the seventeene Provinces is called

* *Zealand*,
 in it star-
 deth *Flu-*
shen and
Middle-
burge.

* *Zealand*, which containeth in it
 divers Ilands; in whom little is fa-
 mous, saving that in one of them is
Flisshen, or *Flusshen*, a towne of war,
 and *Middleburge* is another, a place
 of good Mart.

Levinus Lemnius, and some of
 the low *Germanes*, bee of opinion
 that this Citie first was built by
Metellus the *Romane*; and that
 which now is called *Middleburge*
 was at the first termed *Metelli Bur-*
gum.

The States of the *Low-countries*
 doe hold this Province against the
 King of *Spaine*. These Ilands have
 beene much troubled of late with
 inundation of water.

The Iland that lyeth most West
 of anyfame, is * *Ireland*, which had
 in it heretofore many Kings of
 the

* *Ireland*.

their owne: but the whole Land is now annexed to the Crowne of *England*. The people naturally are rude and superstitious, the Countrey good and fruitfull, but that for want of tillage in divers places, they suffer it to grow into Bogges and Desarts. * It is true of this * *A rare and admirable Note.* Countrey (which *Solinus* writeth of some other) that Serpents and Adders doe not breed there; and in the *Irish* Timber, of certaine experience. no Spiders webbe is ever found.

* The most renowned Iland in * *Of Brit-* the world is *Albion*, or *Britannia*, *taine.* which hath heretofore contained in it many severall Kingdomes; but especially in the time of the *Saxon*. It hath now in it two Kingdomes, *England* and *Scotland*, wherein are * *Foure* severall Lan- * *Foure* guages; that is, the *English* (which *languages* the civill *Scots* doe barbarously *there spe-* speake) the *Welsh* tongue (which is *ken.* the Language of the old *Brit-* *taines*;) the *Cornish*, (which is the proper speech of *Cornewall*,) and
I the

the *Irisb*, (which is spoken by those *Scots* which live on the west part of *Scotland*, neere unto *Ireland*.) The commodities and pleasures of *England* are well knowne unto us, and many of them are expressed in this Verse :

*Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia,
Fœmina, Lana.*

*England is stor'd with Bridges, Hills,
and Wooll;
With Churches, Wels, and Women
beautifull.*

**Their
original.*

* The ancient inhabitants of this Land were the *Britaines*, which were afterward driven into a corner of the Countrey, now called *Wales*; and it is not to be doubted, but at the first this Countrey was peopled from the continent of *France*, or thereabout, when the *sonnes of Noah* had spread themselves from the East to the West part of the World. It is not strange to see why the people of that Nation doe labour to fetch their pedigree

gree from one *Brutus*, whom they report to come from *Troy*; because the originall of that Truth began by *Galfrius Monumetensis*, above five hundred yeares agoe, and his Booke contayneth great shew of Truth, but was noted by *Nubringensis*, or some Authour of his time, to be meerely fabulous: Besides that, many of our *English* Nation have taxed the saying of them, who would attribute the name of *Britannia* unto *Brutus*, and *Cornubia* to *Coryneus*, *Aeneas Sylvius*, *Epist.* 1. 3. hath thought good to confirme it, saying. The *English* people (saith hee) doe report, that after *Troy* was overthrowne, one *Brutus* came unto them, from whom their Kings doe fetch their Pedegrees; which matter there are no more Historians that deliver, besides a certain *English* man, which had some learning in him, who willing to equall the bloud of those Islanders unto the *Romane* stocke and generositie, did affirme and say that concerning

Brutus, which *Livie* and *Salust* (being both deceived) did report of *Ancas*.

* The Brit
rains five
times con-
quered.

* First, by tempt upon it, under the conduct
the Romans. of *Julius Caesar*, who did onely
discover it, and frighted the Inha-
bitants with the name of the Ro-
manes, but was not able so farre to
prevaile upon it, as any way to
possesse it: yet his Successours af-
terwards did by little and little, so
gaine on the Countrey, that they
had almost all of it, which is now
called *England*; and did make a
great Ditch or Trench from the
East to the West Sea, betweene
their Dominion here, and *Scotland*.
Divers of the Emperours were
here in person, as *Alexander Seve-
rus*, who is reputed to be buried at
Yorke. Here also was *Constantin*
Fa-

Father unto *Constantine* the Great ; who from hence married *Helena* a woman of this Land , who was afterwards Mother to the renowned *Constantine*. But when the *Romanes* had their Empire much weakned , partly by their owne discords , and partly by that decay which the irruptions of the *Gothes* and *Vandales* , and such like invaders did bring upon them, they were forced to retire their Legions from thence , and so leaving the Countrey naked ; the *Scots* , and certaine people called the *Pictes* , did breake in , who most miserably wasted and spoyled the Countrey. Then were the Inhabitants (as some of our Authours write) put to that choice , that either they must stand it out and be slaine , or give ground , till they came to the Sea , and so be drowned.

Of these * *Pictes* , who were the second over-runners of this Iland, * Secondly, the Picts, who used to paint or some doe write, that they did use to cut and pounse their flesh , and paine their lay on colours , which did make faces. them

them the more terrible to be seene, with the cuts of their flesh. , But certaine it is, that they had their name for painting themselves, which was a common thing in *Brittaine* in *Casars* time, as he reporteth in his Commentaries, the men colouring their faces with Glastone, or Ode, that they might seeme the more dreadfull, when they were to joyne battaile.

* Thirdly,
the Saxon.

To meete with the cruelty and oppression of these Barbaras, the * *Saxons* were in the third place by some of the Land called in, who finding the sweetnesse of the soyle, and commodiousnesse of the Countrey every way, did repaire hither by great troupes, and so seated themselves here, that there were at once of them seven severall Kingdomes and Kings within the compasse of *England*.

These *Saxons* did beare themselves with much more temperance and placability towards those few of the Countrey that remayned, than the *Picts* had done : but yet

yet growing to contention, one of their Kings with another, partly about the bounds of their territories, and partly about other quarrels, they had many great battels each with other.

In the time of these, * Religion and Devotion was much embraced, and divers Monasteries, and rich Religious houses were founded by them, partly for penance which they would doe, and partly otherwise; because they thought it to be meritorious: in so much that King *Edgar* alone, is recorded to have built above foure severall Monasteries. And some other of their Kings, were in their ignorance so devoted, that they gave over their Crownes, and in superstition did goe to *Rome*, there to leade the lives of private men.

* *Their Religion and devotion.*

These seven Kingdomes in the end; did grow all into one; and then the fourth and most grievous scourge and conquest of this kingdome came in, the * *Danes*, who

* *Fourthly, the Danes.*

Lording here divers yeares, were at last expelled; and then *William* Duke of *Normandy*, pretending that hee had right thereunto, by the promise of adoption, or some other conveyance from *Herald*, did with his *Normans* passe over into this Land, and obtained a great victory in *Sussex*, at a place which he caused in remembrance thereof to be called *Battell*, and built an Abby there, by the name of *Battell Abby*. Hee tooke on him to winne the whole by Conquest, and did beare himselfe indeed like a Conquerour: For hee seised all into his hands, gave out Barons, Lordships, and Mannours from himselfe; reversed the former Lawes and Customes, and inscited here the manners and orders of his owne Countrey; which have proceeded on, and beene by little and little bettered; so that the honourable government is established, which wee now see at this day.

It is supposed, that the Faith of
Christ

* *Christ* was first brought into this Land in the dayes of the Apostles, by *Ioseph* of *Arimathea* & *Simon Zelotes*, and some other of that time: but without doubt not long after it was found here; which appeareth by the Testimony of *Tertullian*, who lived within lesse then two hundred yeares after *Christ*: And there are Records to shew, that in the dayes of *Eleutherius*, one of the ancient Bishops of *Rome*, * *King Lucius* received here both Baptisme and the Gospel: in so much that it is fabulous vanity to say, that *Augustine* the Monk was the first that here planted the Christian Faith: For hee lived six hundred yeares after *Christ*, in the time of *Gregory* the Great, Bishop of *Rome*: before which time, *Gildas* is (upon great reason) thought to have lived here; of whom there is no doubt, but that hee was a learned Christian: Yea, and that may bee perceived by that which *Beda* hath in his Ecclesiasticall Story concerning the comming in

* The religion very ancient which they now possess.

* *K. Lucius* the first, that here received Baptisme and the Gospel.

of *Augustine* the Monke, that the Christian Religion had beene planted here before, but that the puritie of it in many places was much decayed, and also that many people in the Iland were yet Infidels: For the conversion of whom, as also for the reforming of the other, *Aufstine* was sent hither, where hee behaved himselfe so proudly, that the best of the Christians which were here did mislike him. In him was erected the Arch-bishopricke of *Canterbury*, which amongst old Writers is still termed *Dorebernia*, the Archbishops doe reckon their succession by number, from this *Augustine*.

*. *Nat.*

*-I he reason wherefore *Gregory* the great is reported to have such care for the conversion of the *Eth-nicks* in *Brittaine*, was because certaine young Boyes were brought him out of this Countrey; which being very goodly of countenance (as our Countrey Children are therein inferiour to no Nation in the World) hee asked them
what

what Countrey-men they were; and it was replied, that they were *Angli*, he said they were not unfitly so called, for they were *Angli*, *tanquam Angeli*, *Nam uultum habent Angelorum*. And demanding further, of what Province they were in this Iland; it was returned that they were called *Deires*, which caused him againe to repeate that word, and to say, that it was great pittie, but that by being taught the Gospell, they should be saved *de ira Dei*.

England hath since the time of the Conquest, growne more and more in riches, insomuch that now more then 300. yeares since, in the time of King *Henry* the third, it was an ordinary speech, that for wealth, this Countrey was *Pateus inexhaustus*, a Well that could not be drawne dry. Which conceit the King himselfe, as *Matthew Paris* writeth, did often suggest unto the Pope; who thereupon tooke advantage, abusing the
No countrey like England.
sun-

simplicity of the King, to sucke out inestimable summes of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the Clergie and Temporality. And among other things, to bring about his purpose, the *Pope* did perswade the King, that he would invest his young Sonne in the Kingdome of *Apulia*; which did containe a great part of all *Naples*; and for that purpose had from thence many thousands, besides infinite summes which the King was forced to pay for interest to the Popes *Italian* Usurers.

Since that time it hath pleased God more and more to blesse this Land, but never more plentifully than in the dayes of our late, and now raigning Sovereigne, whose raigne continuing long in peace, hath peopled the Land with abundance of inhabitants, * hath stored it with Shipping, Armour, and Munition, hath fortified it many wayes, hath increased the trafficke with the *Turke* and *Muscovite*,

* The
Riches of
the Countie.

covite, and many parts of the earth
farre distant from us, hath much
bettered it with building, and en-
riched it with Gold and Silver, that
it is now (by wise men) supposed,
that there is more Plate within the
Kingdome, then there was Silver
when her Majesty came to the
Crown. Some Writers of former
times, yea, and those of our owne
Country too, have reported, that in
England have been Mynes of Gold,
or at the least some Gold taken out
of other Mynes: which report hath
in it no credit, in as much as the
Countrey standeth too cold, nei-
ther hath it sufficient force of the
Sunne, to concoct and digest that
Mettall. But truth it is that our
Chronicles doe witnesse, that some
Silver hath beene taken up in the
Southerne parts, as in the Tinne-
Mynes of *Devonsbire* and *Corne-
wall*, and such is sometimes found
now, but the vertue thereof is so
thinne, that by that time it is tryed
and perfectly fined, it doth hardly
quite

quit the cost: notwithstanding Lead, Iron, and such baser mettals, be here in good plenty.

The same reason which hindreth gold ore from being in these parts, that is to say, the cold of the climate, doth also hinder that there is no wine, whose Grapes grow here. For although wee have Grapes, which in the hotter and warme Summers doe prove good, but yet many times are nipped with the frost before they be ripe, yet notwithstanding they never come to that concocted maturity as to make sweet and pleasant wine; yet some have laboured to bring this about, therefore have planted vineyards to their great cost and trouble, helping and ayding the soyle by the uttermost diligence they could; but in the end it hath proved to very little purpose.

**The rich
commodity
of Wooll.*

The most rich commodity which our Land hath naturally growing, is* Wooll, for the which it is renowned over a great part of the Earth. For our Clothes are sent into

Turkie,

Turkie, Venice, Italy, Barbary, yea,
as far as *China* of late, besides *Muscovy, Denmark,* and other Northern Nations; for the which we have exchange of much other Merchandize necessary for us here; besides that, the use of this wooll doth in severall labours set many thousands of our people in worke at home, which might otherwile be idle.

* Amongst the Commendations * *Briggs.*
of *England*, as appeareth in the place before named, is the store of good Bridges: whereof the most famous are *London Bridge*, and that at *Rocheſter*. In divers places here, there bee also Rivers of good Name, but the greatest glory doth rest in three: * the *Thames*, called * *Rivers.*
in Latine of *Tame* and *Isis, Tameſis*: *Severne*, called *Sabrina*: and *Trent*, which is commonly reputed to have his name of *trente* the French word, signifying thirty, which some have expounded to be so given, because thirty severall Rivers doe run into the same: And some other

other doe take it to bee so called because there bee thirty severall sorts of Fishes in that water to bee found ; the names whereof doe appeare in certain old Verles recited by Master *Camden* , in his Booke of the Description of *England*.

* Fair and
large Churches.

One of the honourable commendations which are reputed to bee in this Realme, is the * fairenesse of our greater and larger Churches, which as it doth yet appeare in those which wee call Cathedrall Churches , many of them being of very goodly and sumptuous buildings ; so in times past it was more to be scene when the Abbeyes , and those which were called Religious Houses, did flourish ; whereof there were a very great number in this Kingdome, which did eate up much of the wealth of the Land ; but especially those which lived there , giving themselves to much filthinesse , and divers sorts of uncleannesse , did to draw downe the vengeance of
God

God upon those places, that they were not only dissolved, but almost utterly defaced by King *Henry the* 1. *Archbi.* eight. There are here two Archbi- *shopricks,* shopricks, and twenty foure other *and 24.* *other Bisho-* Bishopricks within *pricks.* *England and* *Wales.*

It was a tradition among old Writers, that *Britaine* did breed no Wolves in it, neither would they live here: but the report was fabulous, in as much as our Chronicles do write, that there were here such store of them, that the Kings were enforced to lay it as an imposition upon the Kings of *Wales*, who were not able to pay much money for tribute, that they should bring in yearly certaine hundreds of Wolves; by which meanes they were at the length quite rid from Wolves.

* The Countrey of *Wales* had *Of Wales.* in times past a King of it selfe, yea, and sometimes two, the one of *North Wales*, and the other of *South-wales*; betweene which people at this day, there is no great good.

good affection: But the Kings of England did by little and little so gaine upon them, that they subdued the whole Countrey unto themselves; and in the end King Henry the eight, intending thereby to benefit this Realme and them, did divide the Countrey into Shires, appointed there his *Indices itinerantes*, or *Indges* of the circuite to ride, and by Act of Parliament, made them capable of any preferment in England, as well as other Subjects. When the first news was brought to Rome that *Julius Caesar* had attempted upon Britaine, *Tully* in the elegance of his wit (as appeareth in one of his Epistles) did make a flowt at it; saying that there was no gaine to bee gotten by it. For gold here was none, nor any other commodity to bee had, unlesse it were by slaves, whom he thought that his friend to whom he wrote, would not looke to be brought up in learning or Musicke. But if *Tully* were alive at this day, hee would say, that the case is much altered

Note.

red, in as much as in our Nation, is sweetnesse of behaviour, abundance of Learning, Musicke, and all the liberall Artes, goodly Buildings, sumptuous Apparell, rich Fare, and whatsoever else may bee truely boasted to bee in any Countrey neere adjoyning.

* The Northerne part of Brit-^{of Scot-}taine is *Scotland*, which is a King-land. dome of it selfe, and hath beene so from very ancient time, without any such Conquest, or mayne transmutation of State, as hath beene in other Countries. It is compassed about with the Sea on all sides saving where it joyneth upon *England*; and it is generally divided into two parts, the one whereof is called the *Hye-land*, and the other the *Low-land*.

The *Low-land* is the most civill part of the Realme, wherein religion is more orderly established, and yeeldeth reasonable subjection unto the King: but the other part called the *Hye-land*, which lyeth further to the

the North, or else bendeth towards *Ireland*, is more rude and savage: and whether the King hath not so good accessse, by reason of Rockes and Mountaynes, as to bring the Noblemen which inhabite there, to such due Conformity of Religion, or otherwise, as hee would.

* *Scotland*
very poore
in former
times.

This Countrey generally is more
* poore than *England*, or the most
part of the Kingdomes of *Europe*:
but yet of late yeares, the wealth
thereof is much increased by rea-
son of their great trafficke to all
the parts of Christendome: yea,
unto *Spaine* it selfe, which hath
of late yeares beene denied to the
English and some other Nations,
and yet unto this day they have
not any Shippes, but for Merchan-
dize: neither hath the King in his
whole Dominion, any vessell called
A man of Warre. Some that have
travelled into the Northerne parts
of *Scotland*, doe report, that in the
Solstitium aestivale, they have scant
any night, and that which is, is not
above

above two houres, being rather a dimnesse than a darknesse. The language of the Countrey is in the *Lowland*, a kind of barbarous *English*. But towards *Ireland* side, they speake *Irish* : * which is the true reason whereof it is reported, that in *Brittaine* there are foure Languages spoken, that is *Irish* in part of *Scotland*, *English* for the greatest part, *Welsh* in *Wales*, and *Cornish* in *Cornwall*. * Thereason why it is said that in Brittain are foure languages.

In the Confinnes between the two Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland*, which are commonly called the * *Borders*, there lie divers Outlawes and unruly people, which as being subject to neither Prince by their good wils, but so farre as they list, do exercise great robberies, and stealing of Cattell from them that dwell thereabout: and yet the Princes of both Realmes, for the better preleruation of Peace and Iustice, doe appoint certaine Warders on each side, who have power, euen by *Martiall Law* to repressle all enormities. * Borderers great Robbers and Stealers.

The

* Lord
warden of
the Mar-
ches.

The Queene of *England* had on her side three : whereof one is called the * *Lord Warden of the East Marches*, the other of the *West Marches*, the third, the *Warden of the middle Marches*, who with all their power cannot so order things, but that by reason of the out-rages thereabouts committed, the borders are much-unpeopled; whiles such as desire to be civill, do not like to live in so dangerous a place.

It hath beene wondred at by many that are wise, how it could bee that whereas so many Countries, having in them divers Kingdomes and Regiments, did all in the end come to the Dominion of one (as appeareth at this day in *Spaine*, where were wont to bee divers Kings, and so in times past in *England*, where the seven Kingdomes of the *Saxons* did grow all into one) yet that *England* and *Scotland*, being continuat with one Iland, could never till now bee reduced to one Monarchy; whereof

Note.

in reason the *French* may bee thought to have beene the greatest hinderance. For they having felt so much smart by the Armes of *England* alone, in so much that sometime all that whole Countrey almost hath beene over-runne and possessed by the *English*, have thought that it would bee impossible that they should resist the force of them, if both their Kingdomes were united and joyned into one.

The Custome therefore of the Kings of *France* in former times was, that by their Gold they did binde unto them the Kings and Nobility of *Scotland*, and by that meanes, the Kings of *England* were no sooner attempting any thing upon *France*, but the *Scots* by and by would invade *England*: Whereupon the * Proverbe amongst our * *A people grew, That hee who will verbe. France winne, must with Scotland* *first begin.*

* And these *Frenchmen* continuing their policie, did with infinite reward

* The policie of the *French*.

rewards breake off the Marriage which was intended and agreed upon betweene King *Edward* the sixt, and *Mary* the late unfortunate Queene of *Scotland*, drawing her rather to bee married with the *Dolphine* of *France*, who was Sonne to King *Henry* the second, and afterward himselfe raigned by the name of King *Francis* the second: But this was so ill taken by the *English*, that they sought revenge upon *Scotland*, and gave them a great overthrow in that battell which was called * *Musselborough-field*.

* *Musselborough-field*.

* The barbarousnesse of these Scots in former times.

The people of this Countrey were in times past so * barbarous, that they did not refuse to eate mans flesh; which as Saint *Hierome* doth witnesse of them, hee himselfe saw some of them to doe in *France*, and the same thereof went so farre, that *Chrysostome* in one place doth allude to such a matter.

There bee many little Ilands adjoining unto the great Iland *Britaine*:

taine; as at the very North point of Scotland the * *Orcades*, which ^{* The Or-} are in number above thirty. The ^{cades, the} chiefe whereof is named *Orkney*: ^{people} whereof the people are barba- ^{barbarous.} rous.

On the West-side of Scotland towards Ireland, lye the Ilands called *Hebrides*, in number forty foure, where inhabite the people ordinarily called the * *Red-shankes*. Not ^{* The Red-} farre from thence, is the Ile *Mona*, ^{shankes.} commonly called the * *Ile of Man*, ^{* The Ile} the peculiar jurisdiction of the ^{of Man,} Earles of *Darby*, with homage notwithstanding reserved to the Crowne of *England*.

On the North part of *Wales*, is the Iland of * *Anglesey*, which is ^{* The Ile of} reputed a distinct Shire. ^{Anglesey.}

Towards *France* side on the South part of *England* is the Ile of * *Wight*, in Latine called *Vectis*: ^{* The Ile} which is a good hold in the nar- ^{of Wight.} row Seas against the *French*. More ^{* The Iles} neere *France* are the Iles of * *Ger-* ^{of Gerne-} *nesey* and *Iernesey*, where they ^{sey and} speake *French*, and are under the *Iernesey*.

* Divers
other
Ilands.

Crowne of *England*. There are also many other, but of small account. As the Iles of *Teaſet*, and *Sheppy* on the ſide of *Kent*, the *Sorlings* or *Sully* at the end of *Cornewall*, in number as it is ſaid 145. *Caldey*, *Lunday*, and the *Flatholnes*, with * others in the mouth of *Severne*, *Holy-farne*, *Cocket Ilands* on the ſide of *Northumberland*. And thus much of Great Britaine, and the Ilands thereunto adjoyning.

Of the Ilands in the Mediterranean Sea.

* Inſule
Baleares.

THere be many Ilands in the *Mediterranean*, renowned in all the old Writers; but the chiefe of them onely ſhall bee touched. From the Pillars of *Hercules* going Eaſtward, are two Ilands not far from *Spaine*, which in times paſt were called * *Inſula Baleares*, for that the

the people of them did use (both for their delight and Armour) Slings, which they continually (almost) carried about with them : and whereunto, as *Pliny* writeth, they did traine up their Children from their youngest yeares, not giving them any meat, till they had from some post or beame cast it downe with a Sling. Of these were those *Fonditors*, or Sling-casters, which the *Carthaginians* and *Spaniards* did use in their Warres against the *Romanes*. The lesser of these, which lyeth most West, was called in old time *Minorica* : The bigger, which lyeth more East, was called *Majorica*, and now *Minorica* and *Majorica*, they are both under the Dominion of the King of *Spaine*.

More Eastward in the Sea, called *Mare Inferum*, or *Tyrrhenum*, lyeth the Island of * *Corfica*, over against *Genna* : and direct South-ward from thence lyeth the great * Island *Sardinia*. For the

* The Island of *Corfica*.

* The Island of *Sardinia*.

quiet possession of which two, the warres were often revived betweene the old *Carthaginians* and the *Romanes*; for these two Ilands lye in the middle very fitly.

The Iland of *Corfica* is subject to the State of *Genua*, whither the *Genoes* doe transport things out of the Mayne, and are ruled by their Governours, as the *Venetians* doe *Candie*.

This Iland is but barren, either in respect of some other that lye neere unto it, or of the Countrey of *Italy*; but yet yeeldeth profit, ease, and honour unto the States of *Genua*, which have little land beside it.

The Iland of *Sardinia* also is no way so fruitfull as *Sicily*, but it is under the Government of the King of *Spain*, and was the same which was promised to *Anthony* the King of *Navarre*, Father to *Henry* the Fourth King of *France*, in recompence of *Pamplona*, and the rest of the Kingdome of *Na*

Note.

varr

warre then, and now detained from him and his heires, by the *Spaniard*. But this was the device onely of the Cardinall of *Lorraine*, who intending to draw him to Papistry, and to order his politicke purposes, did make shew of this, which was no way meant by the *Spaniard*.

Further to the East, at the very point of the South part of *Italy*, lyeth the great * Iland *Sicilia*, * *The Iland of Sicilia*, which some have suppoled to have beene heretofore a part of the Continent: but by an Earth-quake and inundation of water to have beene rent off, and so made an Iland. The figure of this Countrey is *Triquetra*, triangled or three square.

Iustin in his fourth Booke, doth seeme to suspect that *Sicily* was in times past fastned unto *Italy*. But *Seneca*, in *Consolatione ad Martian*. Cap. 97. doth say plainly, that it was sometimes a peece of the Continent.

There was also a great contention.

tion for this Countrey, betweene the *Carthaginians* and the *Romanes*: but the *Romanes* obtained it, and had from thence exceeding store of Corne yearly: whereupon *Sicily* was called *Horreum Pop. Rom.* Here stood the goodly

* *The Citie*
Syracusa.
Note.

* City called *Syracusa*, which was destroyed and sacked by *Marcellus* the *Romane*. When (as *Livie* writeth of him) hee being resolved to set on fire that Citie, which was then one of the goodliest places of the World, could not chuse but break forth into teares, to see how vaine and transitory the glory of worldly things is here.

* *Archimedes* the famous *Engine-maker.*

At that time lived * *Archimedes*, who was a most admirable ingenious Engine-maker for all kinde of Fortifications: of whom it is said, that by burning Glasses which hee made, he did set on fire divers ships which the *Romanes* had lying in the Haven.

When the Citie was taken, hee was making plots, and drawing figures

figures on the ground, for to prevent the assaults of the *Romanes*, and being unknowne, he was slaine by some of the Souldiers, which did breake in upon him. Some thinke that it was hee, and not *Architas* which made the Dove, of which it is written, that it was so equally poysed, that being throwne up into the ayre, it would hover or flutter there, and in a good space not fall downe.

This was in times past * a King-
dome, where the two Tyrants, the
elder and the younger *Dionysius*
did raigne, where *Gelo* also, that
great friend to the *Romanes* did re-
maine.

* Sicily
once a
kingdome.
2 Famous
Tyrants in
it.

It was afterward made a Province, and governed by the *Prator* or Deputy of the *Romanes*: where of *Verres* was one, who was so inveighed against by *Tully*.

It grew afterward to be a Kingdome againe, in so much that *Tancredus* was King of *Sicily*, which entertained our *Richard* the first, when with *Philip*, the King of

* *Tbety-*
rant Pha-
laris.

The tyrannies of
Sicily were
very famous.

* *Note,*
that cruelty is al-
ways at-
tended
with fear e.

France, he went to the Conquest of the *Holy Land*. Here was likewise

* *Phalaris* the Tyrant so famous, King of *Agrigentum*.

The tyrannies which were used in *Sicilie*, were in times past so famous, that they grew into a Proverbe; as, *Invidia Siculi non invenerunt Tyranni, tormentum majus*; but they who were the causes of all, did oftentimes speed very ill themselves, as appeareth by the elder *Dionysius*, who being driven out of his Dominion, did flee into *Italy*, and was glad there to teach Children, that so hee might supply his necessity. His sonne grew more tyrannous than the father, and stood so farre in feare of his owne people, that many times hee caused himselfe to bee shut up in a Tower, and his Guard to keepe the doore, that no body might come at him: hee durst not trust his Barbour to shave or clip him, * for feare of cutting of his throat: but that which was done, hee caused his Daughter to doe, who with

with the thinne inner skinne of Walnuts being set on fire, is said to have taken off the haire of his face.

This was hee, whose felicity when *Damocles* a Flatterer did ^{*Damocles*} seeme marveilously to admire, hee ^{*the flatterer*} caused him to bee set one day at Dinner in his Royall Seate, with dainty Fare before him, Plate, rich Hangings, Musique, and all other matters of delight; but withall a naked Sword, which was onely tyed with a single haire of a Horses Mane, to be hanged directly over him; the feare whereof did so feare the Flatterer, lest it should fall upon him, that hee continually looked upwards and about him, and tooke no joy of that which was before him: whereby *Dionysius* did evidently teach him, that the State of some Princes, howsoever it seeme glorious, yet it doth bring little contentment unto themselves, by reason of the continuall dangers which hang over them.

Note how
the poore
woman
prayed for
this Tyrant.

It is reported of this man, that when all the people of his Countrey did for his cruelty continually curse him, there was one Woman, which daily did goe to the Churches, and prayed the Gods to lengthen his life: wherewithall when *Dionysius* was acquainted, marvelling himselfe at the reason of it, he sent for her, and asked what good thing hee had done unto her, that shee was so carefull evermore to pray for him? But the woman answered, that it was not for love, but for feare that shee begged these things of the Gods: For (said shee) I am an old woman, I doe remember when your Grandfather lived, who being very hard unto his people, was much maligned by them, and they prayed that they might be rid of him: which falling out, afterward your Father came in place, and hee was worse than the former: which when the Subjects could not endure, they prayed also that hee might die, hoping that the next would bee
bet-

better: Then came your selfe in place, who have much exceeded the cruelty of your father: And whereas others wish that you were gone also, trusting for amendment in the next, I that have lived so long, & see that things grow worse and worse, doe pray that you may continue, because that if we should have one that should succeed you, if he walke in the steps of his Predecessors, he must needs bee as bad as the Divell himselfe; for none else in tyranny can goe beyond you.

* *Phalaris* of *Agrigentum*, was hee who proposed rewards unto him who invented new torments, which caused *Perillus* to make a Bull of Brasse, into the which if offenders should bee put, and fire should bee set under, then it would make them roare like a Bull: But when upon the terrour thereof none would so offend (as to deserve that torment) *Phalaris* tooke *Perillus*, the Author thereof, and to try the experience, put him

* A good note for all inventers of tortures and cruelty, and likewise for time flat-terers.

him into it, whereby *Perillus* lost his life.

This Countrey is now also under the King of *Spaine*, who among other titles, was wont to call himselfe King of both *Sicilies*, reckoning this Iland for one, and that part of *Italy* for another, which is now called *Calabria*, and was in the *Romane* Histories named *Magna Gracia*.

* The
Mountain
Ætna.

There is nothing more renowned in all *Cicilia*, either with new or old Writers, than the * Mountain *Ætna*, which being on the outside oft covered with snow, yet by a sulphurous or brimstony matter, doth continually burne within: yea, so that whereas it was supposed in the ages last before us, that the matter being consumed, the fire had ceased; twice in our age it hath broke forth againe, to the incredible losse of all the Countrey adjoining, the ashes thereof destroying vines and fruits, which were within the compasse of many miles about.

Ag-

Agatheas in his History doth tel, that in his owne time there was an incredible deale of ashes which did fall about *Constantinople*, and the places neere adjoyning, in so much that the ground was covered with the same; which he reputeth to have been brought from the Hill in *Sicily*. But *Bodin*, in his *Method. Hist.* doth reprove this as a fable, which can have no shew of truth, by reason of the great distance of the place: notwithstanding it is certaine, that sometimes when it doth strongly breake out, the Fields and Vineyards, and all the fruits within the compasse of some miles are much hurt therewithall.

* The reason of this Fire was laid downe by *Iustine* in his fourth Booke; and is since approved both by Historians and Philosophers: which is, that within the ground, there is great store of Sulphure and brimstony matter, which having once fire in it, is apt to keepe it. And whereas all the whole Countrey

* The reason of the fire in the mountaine of *Aetna*.

they is full of chinks and chaps, and hollownesse within the ground, the matter which entreth there, doth minister substance to the continuance of that flame: as wee see that water cast on coales in the Smiths Forge, doth make them burne more fervently: and then into the Chinkes and Chaps, the Winde doth also enter, which by blowing and whifling, doth both cause the fire never to extinguish, and sometimes (according unto the strength of the blast) doth make flames breake out, either more or lesse.

There are in the Hill *Aetna*, two principall places which are like unto two Furnaces, with Tunnels on the top of them, where divers times, (but especially in the Evening and Night) the flame doth appeare, mounting upwards; and it is so strong, that oftentimes it brings up with it burnt and scorching stones, and peeces of hard substances, which seemes to be rent out of some Rocke, to the great

great terrour and danger of any that doe come neere.

This is that place whither *Em- Noto.*
pedocles threw himselfe, that hee might be reported a God.

This is it whereof *Virgil* doth make his Tract called *Aetna*: which the Poets did report to bee the Shop of *Vulcan*, where *Cyclopes* did frame the Thunderbolts for *Iupiter*.

And to conclude, that is it, which some of our grosse Papists have not feared to imagine to be the place of Purgatory. As they have beene so foolish to thinke, that there is also another place called the Mount *Veda* in *Iseland*, where soules have another Purgatory to be punished in; but there by colde, which *Syrinus* in his Commentaries is so absurdly grosse as to report and allow.

* The Papists have show for ^{* The Pa-}
their Purgatory in *Aetna*, out of ^{pists Purga-}
that Book which is commonly cal- ^{tory is the}
led by the name of the *Dialogues* of ^{fiery Aetna.}
Gregory the Great: For in that
Book

Booke there are divers things to that purpose. But our best Writers of late, have discovered that that same Treatise is a counterfeit, being made by a later Pope *Gregory*, and not by the first of that name, ordinarily called, *Gregorius Magnus*: who although hee have in his Workes divers things tending to Superstition, yet hee was never so absurde as to write things so unprobable, foolish, and grounded upon so bare reports as these were.

Such another Hill as the Mountaine of *Aetna* is, was in time past *Vesuvius*, a Hill in *Campania*, which is part of *Italy*; but this never had the like continuance as that of *Aetna*, although in the time of *Pliny*, the fire did breake forth there, and so strongly, as that the elder *Pliny*, who spent all his time in discovering the secrets of Nature, pressing neere to behold it, was stifled with the flame, smoke, or ashes, so that hee * died in the place, as is most excellently descri-

*The death
of *Pliny* the
elder.

bed.

bed in the Booke of his Epistles
by his Nephew the younger *Pli-*
nie.

Not farre from *Sicily*, on the
South lyeth the little Ile called in
old time *Melita*: whence thole
Dogs come which are so much desi-
red under the names of *Canes Meli-*
tenses.

* This is the place where Saint * *Note.*
Paul was cast up after his ship-
wrack in his journey to *Rome*, where
the Viper hanged on his hand, and
did not hurt him.

This Countrey is now called
* *Malta*, & is one of the places most
renowned in the world for repel-
ling of the *Turkes*: When *Soli-*
man the Emperour of them did send
against it a most mighty Army, it
was then defended by them, who
are called the Knights of *Malta*,
which by Sea doe great ipoyle to
the Gallies of the *Turke* that passe
that way.

* *Malta*
the onely
place for
repelling
the *Turks.*

There were in times past divers
Orders of Knights, and men that
had vowed themselves to adven-
ture

ture their lives and whole state, for the maintenance of Christs Religion, and some places of the Earth, against the Infidels and *Saracens*.

* The society of the Knights Templars.

The most ancient of all those, were called the * *Templers*, who were a great corporation or societie, consisting of divers Gentlemen, younger brothers for the most part, out of all the Realmes of Christendome: Their chiefe charge was to defend the Citie of *Ierusalem*, and the Reliques or remainder of the Temple there, and Sepulcher of Christ: for the preservation of which places, together with the rest of the *Holy Land*, they had given unto them, and purchased for their money, very rich and ample possessions in *England, France, Spaine, Italy*, and other places of *Europe*, in so much that in the dayes of *Mathew Paris*, hee reporteth that they had under them many thousands of Manours.

They had also in every kingdom (where

(where their Order was permitted) a great and ample house, where some chiefe of their company did lye, who received the Rents within that Kingdome, and caused the money to bee transported into the *Holy Land*, and other Ordinances to be made and executed belonging unto their Order: of which houles, the *Temple* that is now in *London* was a chiefe one; which had in former times belonged to the *Jews*, but was afterwards translated to that use, when the *Holy Land* was quite taken by *Saladine*, and could never be recovered into the hands of the Christians since the Societie of these *Templers* cealed:

* the Pope and the King of *France* conspiring their ruine, and their Lands were dispersed into divers mens hands.

* The Pope and the King of *France*, conspiring their ruine.

In the same time when the *Templers* were in their strength, there was another sort called the * *Hospitallers*, whose condition and employment was very like unto the other, both of them

* *Hospitallers*.

fighting

fighting for the preservation of *Palästina*.

Wee reade that sometimes these two companies had great jarres betwene themselves, whereby grew much hinderance to the Warres against the Infidels.

All these were accounted as Orders of Religion, and therefore it was forbidden them at any time to marry, without dispensation from the Pope; because not being entangled to Wife and Children, they might be more resolute to adventure their lives.

* The
Knights of
Rhodes.

After them grew up the order of the * Knights of *Rhodes*, who since they could not live in the *Holy Land*, yet would abide as neere unto it as possible they might; and therefore partly to preserve Pilgrimes which should goe to visit the Sepulchre of Christ, and partly to infest the *Turkes* and *Saracens*: but especially to keepe the Enemies of Christ's Faith from encroaching further upon Christendome: which
most

most earnestly they did , and doe desire: they placed themselves in the Ilands of *Rhodes* , where daily doing great scath unto the *Turke*, *Solyman* the great Warriour could not endure them , but with a mighty Army so over-laid them, that hee wonne the Island from them.

After the losse of *Rhodes* , the *The Knights*
Island of *Malta* was given unto *of Maltae*
these Knights by *Charles* the Fifth
Emperour; whereupon they are
now called the Knights of *Malta*;
for the great Master after hee came
from *Rhodes* , went into *Candy*,
and from thence into *Sicily*, and so
into *Italy*, from thence hee made
a Voyage into *England*, and then
into *France*, and lastly into *Savoy*,
from whence hee departed with
the Religion into this Island, and
there they continue and behave
themselves as in the former Iland;
and offering no violence unto
Christians, they much hinder the
courses of the *Turks* from *Gracia*
and *Asia*, and of the other *Sara-*
cens

cens from *Fez* and *Morocco*. They are very valiant men, fit to doe great service, either by Land or Sea, as appeared when *Solyman* did thinke to have surprised them and their Iland: the description of which warre is diligently laid downe by *Calius secundus Curio*, in a Treatise dedicated to *Elizabeth* Queene of *England*.

There hath beene divers other Orders of Knights, yea, and some of them reputed to bee a kinde of Religion in *Portugall*, *France*, *England*, *Burgundy*, and some other places of Christendome; but because their service hath not beene employed purposely, as these which are before mentioned, wee doe not touch them in this place.

Neere unto *Gracia* and *Peloponnesus*, on the West side towards *Italy*, is the Ile of *Corcyra*, now termed * *Corfu*; and not farre South from that, is * *Cephalenia*; and from thence South is * *Zon*, called by *Virgill*, *Nemorosa Zacynthus*; all which

* The Iles
* *Corfu*.

* *Cephalenia*.

* *Zon*.

which Ilands are at this day under the *Venetians*.

The greatest * commodity which that Countrey doth yeeld, are Currans, which are gathered of a kinde of small Grapes; and for the making whereof, they commonly one time every summer, for the space of three weekes, haue a continuall drought, day and night, in which time, the Currans are laid abroad in the open ayre, and may not be taken in; insomuch, that if the season doe continue hot and dry, their Merchandize is very good; but if there fall any raine untill the time be expired of their full drying, the Currans are not good, but doe mould and change their colour to be somewhat white, like meale. The state of *Venice*, under whom this Iland is, doth make a great commodity of the impost, or taxation, which is laid upon this Merchandize, calling the Tribute which is paid for them, the

* The commodities of the Countrey.

* Revenue of *S. Marke*: for unto that Saint is the Citie of *Venice* dedicated.

* The Impost laid on this Iland, called the Revenue of *S. Marke*.

dedicated, and they hold him for their Patron.

In this Iland (besides the Merchants who repaire thither) are divers *Italians*, who be there in Garrison for the *Venetians*, in one special Castle, which commandeth the whole Iland.

There are also divers Fryers of that Nation, who performe unto their Countrey-men such exercises of Religion as are convenient.

They will not suffer any of our Merchants to have Christian buriall among them, unlesse at his death he be confessed after the Romish fashion: whereupon some have been forced to convey over some of their dead bodies into *Morea*, (which is not farre distant) to bee buried there among the *Greekes*, and after their fashion.

The naturall Inhabitants of
 * *Zant*, the * *Zant*, are *Greekes*, both by Language and Religion, and observe all fashions of the *Greekish* Church: in whose words (being now much
cor-

corrupted and depraved) there may yet be found some tokens and remainders of the old, pure, and uncorrupted *Greece*.

There are in this Countrey great store of Swine kept, whereof the Inhabitants doe feed, and carry them into *Morea*; but the *Turkes* there (by their *Mahumetane* profession) will taste no Swines flesh.

In *Zacynthus* our *English* Merchants have an House of abode for their traffick. South-east from *Morea* lieth the great Hand * *Creta*, * *Creta*. where *Minos* sometimes did raign, so famous for his severity.

This Countrey was then called *Hecatompolis*, as having in it an hundred Townes and Cities.

Here stood the * *Labyrinth*, * *The* which was the worke of *Dedalus*, *Labyrinth* who conveighed the house so by of *Dedalus*. the manifold turnings, infinitenesse of Pillars and Doores, that it was impossible to finde the way; yet *Theseus* (by the helpe of *Ariadne* the Daughter of King *Minos*)
 L taking

taking a bottome of threed, and tying the one end at the first doore, did enter and slay the *Minotaur*, which was kept there, and afterwards returned safe out againe.

* The most
noted
lyers.

* The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrey, were such noted lyers, that beside the Proverbs which were made of them, as *Cretense mendacium*, & *Cretisandum est cum Cretensibus*, the Apostle *Paul* in his Epistle to *Titus*, who was left there by him as Bishop of that Iland, doth cite a verse out of the Heathen Poet *Epimenides*, that the *Cretians* are ever lyers, evill beasts, and flow bellies.

* The
Iland
Candie.

* This Iland is in our dayes, called *Candy*, being the place from whence our Sugar of *Candy* is brought. It is under the *Venetians*, and reputed a part of their Seigniorie: Although the *Turkes* when they had taken *Cyprus*, did thinke also to have surpris'd it, but that it pleased GOD by the
meane

meanes of *Don Iohn of Austria*, in the behalfe of his brother the King of *Spaine*, and the *Venetians*, to give the *Turke* that great overthrow at Sea, in the fight neere unto *Lepanto*. Yet since that time (no doubt) the *Turkes* have a greedy eye upon the Island of *Candy*.

Betweene *Creta* and *Peloponnesus*, lyeth * *Cithera*. There was * *Cithera* the fine Temple of *Venus*, who ^{where was} thereof by the Poets, is called ^{the fine} *Cithæra*. The Islands are many, ^{Temple of} *Venus* which lie in the Sea called *Mare Aegæum*, from the bottome of *Greece*, unto the top of the *Hellspont*, as all the *Cyclads*, *Eubœia*, and the great Island *Samos*, and *Chios*; to *Scyros* where *Achilles* was borne; and was King of that Countrey: There is also *Lesbos* and * *Cemnos*, *Mytelene*, and *Ithaca* * ^{Divis} where *Vlysses* was King, and *An-* ^{small islands,} *drose*, whither *Themistocles* was sent by the *Athenians* for Tribute, as *Plutarch* layeth downe the History: * *Themistocles* did tell * *Note*.

them that hee came to demand Tribute, or some great Imposition upon them, being accompanied with two Goddeses, the one was (*Eloquence*) to perswade them; and the other (*Violence*) to enforce them. Whereunto the *Andraans* made answer, that they had on their side two Goddeses as strong, whereof the one was (*Necessitie*) whereby they had it not; and the other was (*Impossibility*) whereby they could not part with that which they never possessed. Of these places, something may be read in the olde History of the *Greekes*. Divers of these did strive that *Homer* was borne in them; but of certaine, many of those Kings which *Homer* saith came with *Agamemnon* to the siege of *Troy*, were Kings but of those small Ilands.

* The Iland
of *Rhodes*.

Eastward from thence, not farre from some part of *Natolia*, or *Asia* the lesser, is the * Iland of *Rhodes*, the friendship of the Inhabitants whereof was in ancient time very

very much desired by the Princes that had to do that way: so that *Alexander* first, and the *Romanes* afterwards, did embrace their league.

Here was that huge and mighty Image of the Sunne, which was called *Colossus Rhodius*.

This Countrey was long defended by those who were called the Knights of *Rhodes*, against the power of the *Turke*, and it was a great Bulwark to defend Christendome, till that in the yeare one thousand five hundred twenty and one, *Solyman* the Great *Turke*, did winne it from the Christians by force.

From thence South-ward is the Ile * *Carpathus*: but in the farthest * The Ile
end of the East part of the *Medi-Carpathus*.
terranean, is * *Cyprus*, which about * The Ile of
three hundred yeares since, was a *Cyprus*.
Kingdome, and did afford great
ayde unto the Christians that went
to conquer the *Holy-Land*; but
it is now under the *Turke*. The
L 3 chiefe

* The Citie chiefe City thereof is * *Famogusta*,
 of Famogu- which is an Archbishops Sea : for
 fa. Christians, for their Tribute, doe
 yet live there. In this Countrey in
 old time was *Venus* much honored,
 and therefore she was called *Cypria*,
 as also *Paphia*, because shee had a
 Temple in a Citie there called * *Paphos*.

* The Citie
Paphos.

* The Iland
Tyus.

Neere unto *Syria* stood the Iland
Tyus : against the pride whercof,
 the Prophets doe much speake : this
 was a rich Citie for Merchandize
 and Navigation in old time ; and is
 the place from whence *Dido*, and
 the builders of *Carthage* did come.

The destruction of it is most fa-
 mous by *Alexander* the Great. Of
 the rest of the small Ilands wee doe
 say nothing.

*Of the Ilands in the
Indian Sea.*

THe Ilands are very many that doe lie in the Seas adjoyning to the East-Indies; but the most famous among them shall only be touched. Among old Writers, as especially appeareth by *Solinus*, was well knowne that which was then called *Taprobana*, which lieth neere the *Æquinoctiall* Line. It was in that time a Monarchy, where the Kings raigned not by succession, but by election: and if any of them did grow intolerable, hee was depo'ed and enforced to die, by withdrawing from him all things necessary. This is now called * *Sumatra*, and hath in it divers Kings.

Not farre from thence lie Eastward the two Ilands called * *Iava*-*Iava* major, and * *Java*-minor; which were all knowne to the old Wri-

* The
Iland of
Sumatra.

* Two
Javas,
Iava mi-
nor and
Iava minor

ters, as in generall may bee noted, that all the East-part either in the Continent, or in the Ilands, have very many small Kings and Kingdomes.

* The I.
lands of
Moluccoes,
the great
Riches
which the
King of
Spaine re-
ceives from
hence yearly

From whence yet more East, lieth a great number of Iles, which are now called the * *Moluccoes*, which are places as rich for their quantity as any in the World; from these it is that the *Spaniards* have yearely so great quantity of all kinds of Spice, neither is there any place of all the *East-Indies*, that doth more richly furnish home their Carrects, then doe these *Moluccoes*.

The Ilands which are called by that name are by some of our Writers accounted to bee at least foure and twentie or five and twentie; and some of them which are the bigger, have in them two or three Kings a peece: and some of them which are lesse, are either the severall Dominion of severall Kings, or else two or three of them doe belong to some one Prince

Prince. * When Sir *Francis Drake* * *Note.*
 did compasse the whole World,
 hee came neere unto these, but
 did not touch at any of them; but
 Master *Candish* taking at large a
 journey, was in one or more of
 them, where hee found the people
 to bee intelligent and subtile, and
 the Kings of the Countrey to take
 upon them as great state as might
 be convenient for such petty
 Princes.

Some of these Islands the *Spaniards*
 in right of the *Portugals*
 have got into their owne posses-
 sion, with the Kings of some other
 they have leagued; and a third
 sort utterly detest them. More
 North-ward over against *China*,
 lyeth a Countrey consisting of a
 great many Islands called *Iapona*,
 of * *Iapan*, the people whereof * *The Island*
 are much of the same nature *of Iapan.*
 with the men of *China*: this
 Countrey was first discovered by
 the *Jesuites*, who in a blinde zeale
 have travelled into the farthest
 parts of the World to winne men

to their Religion. This Iland is thought to be very rich.

About the parts of *Iapan*, there are divers people, whose most ordinary habitation is at the Sea, and doe never come into the Land, but onely for their neecessities, or to furnish themselves with new vessels, wherein they may abide; but lying not farre from the Land, they have Ducks, and other Fowles swimming about them, which sometimes they take into their Boats and Ships, and in such sort doe breed them, to the maintenance of them and their Children.

Into this *Iapan* of late dayes have our English also sayled, as into other parts, of the East-Indies, and there erected a Factory.

Thereft that be either neere unto *Asia* or *Africa*, because there is little written of them, wee passe over, onely naming them, as the *Philippine*, *Borneo*, *Bandara*: as also on the side of *Africke*, the Island

D'v vs smal
It was onely
named.

of

of Saint *Laurence*, called by the Inhabitants *Madagascar*, *Sumatra*, and other of lesse note: And yet we doe finde in *Solinus* and *Plinie*, but especially in *Pomponius Mela*, that it was knowne in old time, that there were many Ilands neere unto the East-*Indies*, which as it might bee first discovered by the trafficking of the Ilanders into the Continent; so no doubt that *Navie* which *Alexander* sent out to *India* to descry and coast thorow the Easterne Seas, did give much light thereunto, partly by that which themselves did see, and partly by those things which they heard in such places, or of such persons as they met with in their travell.

*Of the Ilands in the Atlantick
Sea.*

THere bee many Ilands which be westward from *Africa*, and from *Europe*: as those which are called

* *Iland of Gorgades.*

the * *Gorgades*, that lie in the same climate with *Guinea*, which are foure in number, not inhabited by men, but they are full of Goates. *Peter Martyr* in his first *Decade*, the sixt Booke, saith that the Admirall *Colonus*, in the yeare of Christ 1498 sailing to *Hispaniola* with eight Ships, came to the Ile

* *The Ile Madera.*

* *Madera*, from whence sending directly the rest of his Ships to the *East-Indies*, hee in one Ship with deckes and two Carayels sayled to the Equinoctiall, betweene which and the Ile *Madera*, in the middest way, lie thirteene Ilands of the *Portugals*, in old time called * *Hesperides*, now *Cabonerde*, two dayes sayling distant from the inner parts of *Ethiopia*: one whereof is called

* *Hesperides.*

Bonavista,

* *Bonavista*, North-ward from ** Bonavista*,
thence, in the same climate with the *visla*.
South part of *Morocco*, lie those
which are called * *Canaria*, or the * *Canaria*
fortunate Ilands, which are seven in *Ilands*,
number: being most fruitfull and
very pleasant, and therefore called
by that name, *Fortunata insula*.
This is famous in them, that it
hath pleased all Cosmographers
to make their Meridian to bee
their first point where they doe
beginne to reckon the computa-
tion of their Longitude, and
unto them after three hundred
and threescore Degrees to returne
again.

From these Ilands it is, that those
strong and pleasant Sacks, which
are called * *Canary Wines* are ** From*
brought; and from thence are fet- *hence the*
ched those that they call *Canary* *best Canary*
Birds. These Ilands are under the *Sacks*.
Crowne of *Spaine*; The heat of
the Countrey is very great, and
therefore fitter for concoction; but
besides that, the soyle of it
selfe is accommodated thereunto,
and

and by reason of them, both these Ilands doe bring forth a Grape, which is sweeter in taste then any other Grape, and hath that propertie with it, that the Wine which is made thereof, doth not fume into the head, like other Sacke, but doth helpe the stomacke, and exercise the force of it there. The slips of their Vines have beene brought into *Spaine* and some other places of *Europe*, but they have not sorted to the same purpose, as they doe in their native Countrey.

From
hence great
store of
Sugar-
canes.

There doe grow also in these Iles, good store of Sugar-canes, which yeelde plentifully that kinde of commoditie unto *Spaine*, either for Marmalets (wherein they much delight) or for other uses.

Peter Martyr in the beginning of his *Decades*, which hee hath written *De Orbe novo*, doth particularly touch the names, and some other things of these Ilands.

On the backe-side of *Africa*
also

also juſt under the *Aequinoctiall*, is the * *Ile of Saint Thomas*, inhabited * *The Ile of* by the *Portugals*; which *Iſland S. Thomas* was taken in the latter time of *Queene Elizabeth* by the *Dutch*: it is reported that in the middeſt of this *Iſland* is an *Hill*, (and over that a continuall *Cloud*, wherewith the whole *Iſland* is watered, (ſuch a like thing as this is reported of the * *Iſle of Cloves*.) The ayre of this * *The Ile* *Iſland* is unwholſome, and there is of *Cloves*. hardly ſeene any *Portugall* or ſtranger that comes to dwell there, which lives till hee be above fortie yeares of age.

More Northward from *Africke* lie thoſe *Iſlands* which are called * *Azores Inſula*, being ſixe or ſe- * *The Ilands* ven in number: of which *Tercera* of *Azores*. is one of the chiefe, of whom, theſe by ſome are called *Terceras*, which are farre interior in fruitfulneſſe unto the *Cavaries*. Theſe were firſt under the Crowne of *Portugall*, and one of them was the laſt which was kept out from the *King of Spaine*, by the *Prior*.

Prior *Don Antonio*, who afterward called himselfe King of *Portugall*; but the *Spaniard* at last tooke this *Tercera* from him, and doth possesse all these Islands, together with the rest of the Dominion, which did belong to the *Portugals*.

Note the
unadvised-
nesse of *Don*
Antonio.

Hee who list to see the unadvised proceedings of *Don Antonio*, both in parting with *Lisbon*, and the rest of *Portugall*, as also in losing these Islands which last of all held out for him, let him read *Conestagio* of the uniting of *Portugall* to the Crown of *Castile*. But these *Azores* have in times past yeelded much Oade, which thereupon in *England* was called *Island Oade*; but now they are the place where the *Spaniards* do commonly touch, and take in fresh water, both going and coming to and from *America*, finding that to passe directly without turning on either hand towards *America* is very hard, by reason of the strong current of the water from the Gulph
of

of *Mexico*, and so forward to the East: and therefore they are enforced either to goe lower to the South, and so to water in some part of *Guinea*, or thereabout, or else to keepe up as high as these Ilands.

Of America, or the new World.

Although some doe dispute out of *Plato*, and the old Writers, that there was not onely a guesse, but a kind of knowledge in ancient time, that besides *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, there was another large country lying to the West, yet he that shall advisedly peruse the conjectures made thereupon, may see that there is nothing of sufficiencie to enforce any such knowledge, but that all Antiquity was utterly ignorant of the new found Countries towards the West. Whereunto this one argument most forcible may give credite, * that at the first

* The peop^e of America utterly void of all manner of God, or goodnesse.

first arriving of the Spaniards there, they found in those places, nothing shewing trafficke, or knowledge of any other Nation; but the people naked, uncivill, some of them devourers of mens flesh, ignorant of shipping, without all kinde of learning, having no remembrance of Historie or writing among them; never having heard of any such Religion as in other places of the World is knowne, but being utterly ignorant of Scripture, or Christ, or *Moses*, or any God, neither having among them any token of Crosse, Church, Temple, or Devotion, agreeing with other Nations. The reasons which are gathered by some late Writers out of *Plato*, *Seneca*, and some other of the Ancient are rather conjecturall, that it was likely that there should bee some such place, then any way demonstrative, or concluding by experience, that there was any such Countrey: and the greatest inducement which they had, to perswade themselves that

The reasons conjecturall of a new found World.

that there was any more Land towards the West then that which was formerly knowne, was grounded upon this, that all *Asia, Europe,* and *Africk*, concerning the Longitude of the World, did containe in them but 180 Degrees: and therefore it was most probable, that in the other 180, which filleth up the whole course of the Sunne to the number of 360 degrees, GOD would not suffer the water onely to possesse all, but would leave a place for the habitation of men, beasts, flying and creeping creatures.

I am not ignorant that some, who make too much of vaine shewes, out of the *British* Antiquities have given out to the World, and written something to that purpose, that *Arthur* sometimes King of *Britaine*, had both knowledge of these parts, and some Dominion in them: for they finde (as some report) that King *Arthur* had under his government many Ilands and great Countries
to-

*Some have
entitled the
Queene of
England So-
veraigne of
these Pro-
vinces.

towards the North and West: which one of some speciall note hath interpreted to signifie *America*, and the Northerne parts thereof, and thereupon have gone about to entitle the * Queene of *England* to bee Sovereaigne of those Provinces, by right of Descent from King *Arthur*. But the wisdom of our State hath bene such, as to neglect that opinion, imagining it to be grounded upon fabulous foundations, as many things are which are now reported of King *Arthur*; onely this doth carrie some shew with it, that now some hundred of yeares since, there was a Knight of *Wales*, who with shipping and some pretty Company, did goe to discover those parts, whereof as there is some record of reasonable credit amongst the Monuments of *Wales*, so there is this one thing which giveth pregnant shew thereunto, that in the late Navigation of some of our men to *Norumbega*, and some other Northern parts

parts of *America*, they finde some tokens of civility and Christian Religion; but especially they doe meet with some words of the *Welch* Language; as that a bird with a white head should be called *Pengwinn*, and other such like: yet because we have no invincible certaintie hereof, and if any thing were done, it was only in the Northerne and worse parts: and the intercourse betwixt *Wales* and those parts, in the space of divers hundred yeares, was not continued, but quite silenced: wee may goe forward with that opinion, that these *Westerne Indies* were no way knowne to former ages.

God therefore remembring the Prophecie of his Sonne, that the Gospell of the Kingdome should before the day of judgement, bee preached in all coasts and quarters of the World, and in his mercy intending to free the people, or at the least some few of them, from the bondage of Satan (who did detaine

Their Religion.

* Columbus
the first discoverer of
America.

detaine them in blockish ignorance) and from their Idolatrous service unto certaine vile spirits (whom they call their *Zemes*, and most obsequiously did adore them) raised up the spirit of a man worthy of perpetuall memory (one * *Christophorus Columbus*, borne at *Genna* in *Italy*) to set his mind to the Discovery of a new World, who finding by that compasse of the old knowne World, that there must needs be a much more mighty space (to the which the Sunne by his daily motion did compasse about) then that which was already known and discovered; and conceiving that this huge quantity might as wel be land as Sea, he could never satisfie himselfe till that he might attempt to make prooffe of the verity thereof.

Being therefore himselfe a private man, and of more vertue then Nobility, after his reasons and demonstrations laid downe, whereby hee might induce men that it was no vaine thing which hee went about

about, hee went unto many of the Princes of Christendome, and among others to *Henry* the seventh, King of *England*, desiring to bee furnished with shipping, and men fit for such a Navigation: but these men refusing him, partly because they gave no credit to his Narration; and partly lest they should bee derided by their neighbour Princes, if by this *Genoe-stranger* they should be consened; but especially, for that they were unwilling to sustaine the charges of shipping, at last hee betooke himselfe unto the Court of *Ferdinandus*, and *Elizabeth*, King and Queene of *Castile*, where also at the first hee found but small entertainment, yet persisting in his purpose without wearinesse, and with great importunity, it pleased God to move the mind of *Elizabeth* the Queene, to deale with her husband to furnish forth two Ships, for the discovery onely, and not for conquest: whereupon * *Columbus* in the yeare one thousand foure hun-

* In the
yeare 1499.
America
discovered
by *Colum-*
bua.

hundred ninetie and two, accompanied with his brother *Bartholomeus Columbus*, and many *Spaniards* sayled farre to the West, for the space of threescore dayes and more, with the great indignation and often mutinies of his company, fearing that by reason of their long distance from home, they should never returne againe; insomuch that the Generall, after many perswasions of them to goe forward, was at length enforced to crave but three dayes, wherein if they saw not the Land, hee promised to returne; and God did so bleesse him, to the end that his voyage might not prove in vaine, that in that space, one of his Companie did espie fire, which was a certaine Argument that they were neere to the Land; as it fell out indeed.

* The
Land Haity

The first Land whereunto they came, was an Iland, called by the Inhabitants * *Haity*, but in remembrance of *Spaine* from whence hee came, hee termed it *Hispaniola*:
and

and finding it to bee a Countrey full of pleasure; * and having in it abundance of Gold and Pearle, * *The Riches of the Countrey.* hee proceeded further, and discovered another bigge Ile, which is called * *Cuba*, of the which being * *The Island Cuba.* very glad, with great treasure hee returned unto *Spaine*, bringing joyfull newes of his happy successe.

When *Columbus* did adventure to restraine the time of their expectation within the compasse of three dayes, engaging himselfe to returne if in that space they saw no Land; there bee some write, that hee limited himselfe not at all adventures; but that hee did by his eye discerne a difference in the colour of the Clouds which did arise out of the West, from those which formerly hee had seene; which Clouds did argue by the clearenesse of them, that they did not arise immediately out of the Sea, but that they had passed over some good space of the Land, and thereby grew clearer and
M clearer

clearer, not having in them any new or late risen vapours, but this is but conjecturall.

* *The pride of the Spaniard labouring to obscure the fame of Columbus.*

* The *Spaniards*, who are by nature a people proud, have since the death of *Columbus* laboured to obscure his fame, envying that an *Italian* or stranger should be reported to bee the first discoverer of those parts.

And therefore have in their writings since, given forth that there was a *Spaniard* which had first beene there, and that *Columbus* meeting with his Cardes and Descriptions, did but pursue his enterprize, and assume the glory to himselfe.

But this fable of theirs doth favour of the same spirit where-withall many of them in his life time did reproach him, that it was no matter of importance to finde out these Countries, but that, if that hee had not done it, many other might and would. Which being spoken to *Columbus* at a solemne Dinner, hee called for an

Egge

ny his na- he ob- I- or- of i- re ft u- e- - - e- t
 Egge, and willed all the Guestsome after another to set it up on end, Which when they could not doe, he gently bruising the one end of it, did make it flat, and so set it up, by imitation whereof each of the other did the same: whereby hee mi'dely did reprove their envy towards him, and shewed how easie it was to doe that which a man had seene done before.

To go forward therefore: *Columbus* being returned to *Castile*, after his welcome to the Princes, was made Great Admirall of *Spaine*, and with a new Fleete of more Ships was sent to search further, which hee accordingly did, and quickly found the mayne Land, not farre from the Tropick of *Cancer*.

Which part of the Countrey, in honour of *Spaine*, hee called * *Hispania nova*; in respect * *Hispania nova* whereof at this day, the King of *Spaine* doth entitle himselfe *Hispaniarum Rex*.

* Of whom
this Coun-
trei had its
name.

Some there bee which write,
that *Columbus* did not discover
further than the Islands; and
that hee spent the greatest part of
his former labours in coasting *Cuba*
and *Hispaniola*, to see whether they
were Ilands, or a Continent; & that
some other in the meane time did
thrust themselves forward and de-
cryed the firme Land; Among
whom * *Americus Vesputius* was
the chiefe, of whose name a great
part of the Countrey is called at this
day *America*.

* Manner
of the peo-
ple.

They found the people both of
the mayne Land and Islands very
many in number, naked, without
Clothes or Armour; sowing no
Corne, but making their Bread of
a kinde of Roote, which they call
Maiz. Men most ignorant of all
kind of Learning, admiring at the
Christians, as if they had beene
sent downe from Heaven, * and
thinking them to bee immortall,
wondring at their Ships, and the
Tacklings thereof; for they had

no

no Ships of their owne, but bigge Troughes, which they call their Canoes: being made hollow (of the body of a Tree) with the sharpe bones of Fishes: for Iron or such like Instruments they have none.

Although it doe appeare, that by the Warres of one of their petty Princes, or Kings, whom they call *Cassiques*, had against another, many thousands of the Inhabitants of those Countries were continually wasted and spoyled: yet the number of them was so great, in every part of the West *Indies*, that in *Hispaniola* alone, there were supposed to bee by computation of the *Spaniards* (first arriving there) not so few as 2000000, which yet by the * cruelty of the *Spaniards* * *The cru-*
were so murdered, and other- *elty of the*
wayes made away, that within *Spaniards.*
fifty yeares after, as their Writers report, there were scant any thousands in that Island remayning of them.

The like is to be said of the pop-
M 3 pulous-

pulouſneſſe of other Coaſts and quarters there.

* *Their
Armour.*

The * Armour which thoſe people did weare, when they entred into the Warres was nothing but ſome ſlight covering, either made of Wood or ſhells of Fiſhes, or of Cotton-wooll, or ſome ſuch fooliſh matter. For they had no uſe at all of Iron or Steele; but the moſt part of them came without any kinde of cloathing, or covering, yet armed with Bowes and Arrowes, which were made ſharpe in the end with the ſcraping of Fiſh-bones, or with Fiſh-bones themſelves put on the end like an Arrow-head; and that oftentimes they dipped in a kinde of moſt venomous poyſon: Some other of them had for their Weapons great Clubs, wherewith they did uſe to beate out the braines of thoſe with whom they did combat.

* *Note their
Bread.*

* They had amongſt them no good nor whoſome food, for even that *Maiz*, whereof they made their

their bread, had in the root thereof a most venemous kinde of liquor, which is no better than deadly poyson, but they crush out that juyce, and after ward doe prepare the roote, so that it maketh them a kinde of Bread.

* There was no sort of good Literature to be found amongst them, nay they could not so much as distinguish any times, the one from the other, but by a blockish kinde of obleruation of the course of the Moone, according to which they made their computation; but without any kinde of certainty, saving for some few Moneths which were lately past, but for the set calculating of ought which was done divers yeares before, they could doe nothing therein, but onely grossely ayme at it.

* No good
Literature
amongst
them.

But that in all ages it hath appeared, that Sathan hath used ignorance as one of the chiefeft meanes whereby to encrease Idolatry, and consequently to enlarge

his Kingdome; it were otherwise incredible, that any who have in them reason, and the shape of men, should bee so brutishly ignorant of all kinde of true Religion, Devotion, and Vnderstanding.

For the adoration which they doe give, was onely unto certaine foule Spirits, which they call by the name of their *Zemes*. In remembrance of whom, divers of them did keep in their houses certaine things made of cotten wooll, in the manner of Puppets, or like Childrens Babies, and to these they did yeeld a Reverence, supposing some divine nature to be in them, because sometimes in the evening, & in the night time they had such illusions offered unto them, as that they saw these their Puppets to move and stirre up and downe in their houses, and sometimes to utter voyces, and give divers significations of such things as they would have to bee done, or not to bee done: Yea, and that

*Note how
the Div. ll
did strangely
delude
these people.*

that with such effect from the Devill also, that if their wils, and commandements were not fulfilled, there was some vengeance or punishment executed upon them or their Children, the more to keepe them in awe and servilitie to the great enemy of Mankind.

Not long after the *Spaniards* entered those parts, there were in divers of the Ilands, and some part of the Mayne, such incredible Tempests and Disturbances of the Ayre, by Wind and Raine, Thunder and Lightning, as that the like had never beene seene nor heard of in the memory of man: which are ordinarily interpreted to be the speciall worke of the Devill: who not unfitly is tearmed by Saint *Paul* the Prince of the Ayre, as having a liberty given him of God, there sometimes to doe strange Executions: and of likelihood, hee did make these stirres, *Note the malice of Satan.* either grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those

those parts, or else seeking to fright the Inhabitants from associating themselves with those who brought (although but superstitiously) the knowledge of God, and the Redeemer, being desirous that they should looke for more such distemperatures and vexations, if they would confederate themselves with them.

* The admiration of the people at the approach of the men, and shipping

* The people were so ignorant of all humane and civill conversation, and trafficking into those parts, at the first comming of the Christians thither, that they thought they could never sufficiently admire their persons, their Shipping, or any other thing which they brought with them: Whereupon they without ceasing, gazed on the manner of their Ships, seeing them to be so great, and consisting of divers Plancks: But they were never satisfied with staring upon their Mastes, Sayles, Cables, and other Ropes and Tacklings, whereunto they had never beheld any thing like

like before : and yet nature and necessity had taught them to make unto themselves certaine Vessels for the Sea, of some one tree, which they did use to get downe, not with cutting, but with fire : and when it lay along upon the ground, they did use also fire, either to burne away that which was tough and unfit without, or to make it hollow within : although they have also the shels and bones of Fishes, whereby they made it smoothe.

But some of these Troughes or Canoes were so great, that sometimes above twenty men have been found rowing in one.

* The Trees of *America*, but especially in *Brasilia*, being so huge, that it is reported of them, that severall Families have lived in severall Armes of one Tree, to such a number as are in some petty Village, or Parish in Christendome.

* Among other strange opinions, which they conceived of the

* The mighty big-
ness of the
Trees of
Brasile.

* They
conceived
them to be
some Gods.

Spa-

Spaniards, this was one, that they were the Sonnes of some God, and not borne of mortall seed, but sent downe from Heaven unto them: and this conceit was the stronger in them, because at the first, in such conflicts as they had with them, they could kill few or none of them: the reason whereof was, partly the Armour of the *Spaniards*, and partly the want of Iron and Steele upon the Arrowes which the *Americans* did shoot: but they were not very long of that opinion, that they were immortall, but reformed their errour, both by seeing the dead corpes of some of the Christians, and by trying an experiment upon some of them also: for they tooke of them, and put their heads under the water, and held them till they were choaked; by which they knew them to be of the same nature as other men.

* They
admired
and feared
a *Letter*.

* Among other points which did shew the great ignorance, and unlettered stupidity of these *Indi-*

ans, this was one, that they could not conceive the force of writing of Letters; in so much that when one *Spaniard* would send unto another, being distant in place, in *India* with any Provision, and would write a Letter by him, what the fellow had received from him: The poore *Indian* would marvell how it should bee possible that hee to whom hee came should bee able to know all things which either himselfe brought, or the sender directed: And thereupon divers of them did thinke, that there was some kinde of Spirit in the Paper, and marvellously stood in feare of such a thing as a Letter was.

This Countrey yeeldeth great abundance of strange Herbes, the like whereof are not to bee found in other parts of the World: * as * *Some* also some very rare Beasts, as one *ve y rare* among the rest, who by *Peter Beasts.* *Martyrs* description, hath some part like an Elephant, some part like an Horse, and divers other parts.

parts like divers other Beasts; Nature having studied to expresse a great many severall Creatures in one.

* *The Sea
Crocodiles.*

There are also found at the Sea, or within some Rivers, * Crocodiles, but not of that hugeness as those that breed in *Egypt*, in the River *Nilus*; whereof some are described by *Plinie*, to bee at the least foure and twenty Cubits in length, which argues the Crocodile to bee the greatest Creature in the World, that comes of an Egge.

* *Some rare
Stones.*

* There are also thereabouts, some extraordinary Stones growing in the Land, as above others, the Bloud stones, wherof there are great store: but especially there is one thing of great beauty and worth, that is, the abundance of Pearles, which are taken in Shell-fishes, and are of as great quantity, as any that be in the Seas neere to the East *Indies*: so that the true cause of the plenty of Pearle in *Europe*,

in this our age, beyond that incomparably which hath beene in the dayes of our Fore-fathers, is to be ascribed to the Discovery of these New-found Lands.

* There are also here divers trees which are not to bee found elsewhere: and many Roots, which serve for divers purposes.

* Divers trees not else-where found.

* Among other things (whereof there is great plenty in those Western parts) is the abundance of Kine and Bulls: whereof they report, that there is such store in *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, that there are killed downe divers thousands every yeare, whereof the Spaniard maketh no other use, but to take the Tallow, or the Hide; which serveth them in their shipping, and for divers other purposes, but the flesh, of the most part of them, they suffer for to putrifie, as making little account of it: partly because of the heate of the Countrey, wherein they eat little flesh, and partly because they have great store of Hennes, and other more

* The abundance of Kine and Bulls.

more dainty meate, whereupon together with fish they doe very much feed.

It may seeme a kind of miracle unto him who looketh no higher than the ordinary rules of Nature, and doth not respect the extraordinary and unlimited power of God : that whereas a great part of *America* doth lye in the *Zona torrida*, in the selfe-same Climate with *Ethiopia*, and the hottest parts of the *East Indies*, where the Inhabitants are not onely tawny, as all bee in *Egypt*, and in *Mauritania*, but also cole-blacke, and very *Negroes*; here there should bee no man whose colour is blacke, except it bee those which are brought out of *Africa*, but that the people should bee of a reasonable faire complexion: which is to be ascribed onely unto Gods peculiar Will, and not to that which some foolishly have imagined, that the generative seed of those people should be white, and that other of the *Ethiopians* blacke

blacke; for that is untrue, in as much as the Ethiopians case doth not differ from the quality of other men.

The *Spaniards* did find the people to be here most simple, * with-
out fraud, giving them kinde enter-
tainment, according to their best
manner; exchanging for Knives,
and Glasses, and such like toyes,
great abundance of Gold and
Pearle.

* The con-
dition of
the people
of America.

It is certaine, that by the very
light of Nature, and by the ordi-
nary course of humane shape, there
were among this people very
many good things, as affabilitie in
their kinde, Hospitalitie towards
strangers, which had not offended
them, according to their ability,
and open and plaine behaviour,
* yea, and in some parts of the
West *Indies* there was an opinion
in grosse, that the soule was im-
mortall, and that there was life
after this life: where beyond cer-
taine Hiis (they know not where)
those which dyed in defence of
their

* Their
Religion. }

their Countrey, should after their departure from this life, remaine in much blessednesse : which opinion caused them to beare themselves very valiantly in their fights, either striving to conquer their enemies, or with very good contentment enduring death (if it were their hap to be taken, or slaine) in as much as they promised themselves a better reward else-where: * But with-
 all, as it could not choose but be so, there were many other grievous finnes amongst them, as Adoration of Divels, Sodomie, Incest, and all kinde of Adultery : Ambition in very high measure; a deadly hatred each to other : which proceeded all from the Fountaine of ignorance wherewith Satan had blinded their eyes : yet there were among them some which by a kinde of blinde Witch-craft, had to evill purpose, acquaintance and entercourse with foule spirits.

* Yet many
 myrie
 newes fins by
 them com-
 mitted.

* Their
 Attire.

* The manner of their Attire,
 or

or beautifying themselves, which
 divers of these people had se-
 verally in severall parts, did
 seeme very strange unto them
 who came first into that Coun-
 trey. For some of them did a-
 dorne themselves with the shels
 of Fishes, some did weare Fea-
 thers about their heads, some
 had whole Garments made of
 Feathers, and thole very curi-
 ously wrought, and placed to-
 gether of divers colours: to
 which purpose they did most
 use the Feathers of Peacockes,
 or Parrots, or such other Birds,
 whose covering was of divers co-
 lours. Yea, in very many places
 they had their lower lippes bored
 thorow with a great hole, and
 something put into them, as also
 into the upper parts of their eares,
 being pierced in like manner:
 which as it seemed in themselves to
 be a point of beauty, so it made them
 appeare to other men to be won-
 derfull ugly.

* The quantity of Gold and Sil-

* Infinite
 store of
 Gold and
 Silver in
 America;

silver which was found in those parts was incredible, which is the true reason wherefore all things in Christendome (as *Bodin. de Repub.* observeth) doe serve to be sold at a higher rate than they were in the dayes of our Fore-fathers, when indeed they had not so: for as hee noteth, it is the plenty of Gold and Silver which is brought from this *America*, that maketh money to bee in greater store, and so may more easily bee given than it could bee in the dayes of our Predecessours.

* *Precious
Mines.*

* But for the thing it selfe, it is testified by all Writers that there were in those parts very great Mines of the most precious Metals, that in the Banks of Rivers, with the washing of the water, there was divers times fretted out very good and bigge peeces of Gold, which without melting or trying, was of reasonable perfection; and the like was to bee found in many places of the Land, when the people did digge
for

for their Husbandry, or for any other use.

This made the Inhabitants there (for the commonesse of it) to account Gold and Silver but as a vile thing, and yet by the reason of the colour of it for variety sake, to bee mingled with the Pearle, divers of them did weare it about their necks and about their armes. And yet wee doe finde that in some part of the West Indies, the Kings did make some reckoning of Gold, and by fire did try it out to the best perfection, as may appeare by * *Attabaliba*, who had a great * *Attaba.*
House piled upon the sides with *liba his van-*
great wedges of Gold ready tryed, *some.*
which hee gave to the *Spaniards* for
aransome of his life, and yet they
most perfidiously did take his life
from him.

* But the meane account ordi- * *The*
narily which the people had of *Country*
Gold, did cause them very readi- *people ex-*
ly to bring unto the *Spaniards* at *changed it*
their first arrivall great store *for any*
of *ables.*
that Mettall which they very rea-
dily

dily exchanged for the meanest Trifles, and Gew-gaws, which the other could bring, even such things as wherewith Children doe use to play. But there was nothing more acceptable unto them, then Axes and Hammers, Knives, and all tooles of Iron, whereof they rather make account to cut downe their Timber, to frame it and to doe other such necessities, to their convenient use belonging, than to fight or to doe hurt each to the other, and therein may appeare the great variety of Gods disposition of his Creatures here and there; when in all that mayne Continent of *America*, but especially in that which lyeth betweene or neere the *Tropicks*, there is no Iron or Steele to bee found, which without doubt gave great way to the Conquest of the strongest places there, as of *Mexico* by name, when armed men with Gunnes, and other instruments of Warre, were to fight against them which were little better then naked; and it
was

was rightly upbraided by one of his Countrey-men to *Ferdinandus Cortesius*, upon one of his returnes from *America*, having made exceeding boast of his great victories in those parts, and comming afterwards in service into *Africke*, where he being hardly laid unto by the *Moores*, and shewing no valour at all, it was remembred unto him, that it was an easie thing for him to doe all those exploits which hee cracked so much of in the *West-Indies*, in as much as the people there had nothing to resist.

There was nothing more dreadful to those unarmed men, than the sight of Horses and men riding upon them, whereof a very few did quickly over-beare many thousands of them, even almost in the beginning of the discovery of those parts.

Ferdinandus and *Elizabeth*, then King and Queene of *Castile*, and after them *Charles* the fift, the Emperour, who succeeded in their right,

They dreaded men on Horse-back.

right, partly to stirre up their subjects to action, and partly to procure unto themselves the more treasure with lesse expence and trouble of their owne, did give leave unto divers of their Subjects, that by speciall commission they might passe into those parts, and there have severall Quarters and Countries allotted unto them, where they might dig and try out Gold and Silver, on condition, that they did allow clear unto the King the * fift part of such commodities as did arise unto them; and therefore neere unto every Mine and Furnace, the King had his speciall Officers, which did daily attend and take up his Tribute. And to the end that all things might the better bee ordered, both there and in *Spaine* (concerning the affaires of those Countries) the King caused a * Counsell, and Counsell-house, to bee newly erected at *Sivill*, where all things should bee handled that did grow to any controversie: and where the

* The
King had
the fift
part for his
tribute.

* A Coun.
sell at Si-
vill for the
govern-
ment of
America.

the intelligences and advertisements might be laid up as in a place of Record, which should from time to time be brought out of *America*: Of this Counsell, *Peter Martyr* (who wrote the *Decades*) was one, and continued there till he was very old: and therefore might upon the surest instructions set downe these things which hee committed to story.

* The desire of gaine caused ^{* Note the} the *Spaniards* to seeke further into ^{*Spaniards*} the Countries: but the tyrannie ^{*crudely.*} and covetousnesse of the *Spaniards* was such, in taking from them their goods, in deflowring their Wives and Daughters; but especially in forcing them to labour in their Gold Mines without measure, as if they had beene Beasts, that the people detesting them, and the name of Christians for their sakes, did some of them kill themselves, and the Mothers destroyed their Children in their bellies, that they might not bee
N borne

borne to serve so hatefull a Nation : and some of them did in warre conspire against them; so that by slaughter and otherwise, the people of the Countrey are almost all wasted now within a hundred yeares, being before many millions: and those which remaine are as slaves, and the *Spaniards* almost onely doe inhabite those parts. * It is not unknowne to all the parts of *Europe*, that the insolency of the *Spaniards* is very great, even over Christians, tyrannizing, and playing all outrages wheresoever they get men in subjection, and this maketh them so hatefull to the *Portugalls* at home, to the *Italians* in *Millaine* and *Naples*, but especially to the *Low-Countrey men*, who have therefore much desired to shake off the yoake of their Governour. * Besides that, they are men immoderately given to the lust of the Flesh, making no conscience (even at home) even to get Bastards in their young dayes, and

* His insolency and tyrannizing pride.

* Their beastly basinesse.

reputing it no infamy unto them to frequent Harlots and Brothel-houses : but when they are abroad, especially in Warlike Services, they are very outrageous , impudently and openly deflowring mens wives and daughters. It may easily then be guessed , what disorder they kept in the West *Indies* , where the Countries are hot , and the Women were not able to resist their insolencies, and how they did tyrannize over the poore unarmed people , making them to drudge for them , not onely like slaves, but bruit beasts: which grosse oversight of theirs, was at the first so apparant , that all of good mindes did complaine thereof, as appeareth by *Peter Martyr* himselfe, who in his Writing to the *Pope*, and other Princes , doth much deplore the ill usage of them ; who in name were Christians, towards those simple Infidels. And certainly, it caused many of them to
 * blaspheme the Name of GOD,
 and of Christ, and to renounce their

* Note
 their hu-
 manity.

Baptisme whereunto they were either forced or intreated, when they measured the God of the Christians by the actions of his Servants, whom they found to be Blasphemers and Swearers, riotous and great Drunkards, ravenous, tyrannous and Oppressours, unsatiable, covetous, Fornicators, beyond measure given to incredible Wantonnesse, and exercising even among themselves all kinde of envy, contention, murthers, poysonings, and all sort of inhumane behaviour.

The Fryers
complaint
of their
cruelty.

Not long after the arrivall of the *Spaniards* there, there were certaine Fryers and religious men, who mooved with some zeale to draw the people there to the Christian Faith, did travell into those parts, that so they might spread abroad the Gospell of Christ: and when they came there, beholding the intemperance of their Countrymen, which turned many away from the profession of Religion, they were much mooved

in

in their hearts, and some of them by Writings, and some other of them by travelling personally backe againe into *Spaine*, did informe the King and his Court, how dishonourable a thing it was to the Name of Christ, that the poore people should be so abused: and how improbable it was that those courses being continued, any of them would hardly embrace the Faith.

The earnest Petition of these, caused *Charles* the Fifth, the Emperour and the King of *Spaine*, by his Edict and open Proclamation published in the West *Indies*, to give liberty unto the Inhabitants and Naturals of the place, that they should be in the state of Freeman, and not of bond: * but his Subjects * *Note.* were so inured proudly to domineere over them, that this did little amend the condition of the people.

Since these dayes (notwithstanding) the blind zeale of the *Spaniards* hath beene such, as that

the Kings have beene at some cost, and other men also have beene at great charge to erect divers Monasteries and Religious Houses there, and many have taken the paines to go out of *Europe*, (as they think for Christs sake) to reside as Monkes and Fryers in *America*.

There be established some Bishopricks there, and other Governments Ecclesiasticall; and the Masse is there published, and Latine Service, according to the custome of the Church of *Rome*; labouring to roote out their infidelitie, but mingling the Christian Religion with much Popish Superstition.

By reason that the Countrey is exceeding rich and fruitfull, the *Spaniards* with great desire did spread themselves towards the North, where they found some more resistance, although nothing in comparison of Warriours, but the greatest of their labour was, to conquer the Kingdome of *Mexico*;

Mexico, * which *Mexico*, is a * *Mexico*
Citie very great, and as populous *described.*
almost as any in the World; standing in the middest of a great
Marsh or Fen. The Conquerour of
this, was *Ferdinandus Cortesius*, so
much renowned in *Spaine* unto this
day.

If there were any thing at all in
these *West-Indies*, which might fa-
vour of civility, or any orderly kind
of government, it was in the King-
dome of *Mexico*: where it appeared
unto the *Spaniards*, that there is a
certain settled state, which was
kept within compasse by some de-
crees and customes of their owne:
and which was able to make some
resistance (as it may be termed) if
it be compared with the other In-
habitants of *America*: although
little, if it bee conferred with the
courtes of Christendome: But
the policie of the *Spaniards*
was, that by private meanes
they came to understand of a
King that confined neere unto

Mexico, who as hee was of good strength, so was hee of exceeding malice towards these his Borderers, and by his Forces and intelligence, *Ferdinandus Cortesius* and his Company came to have their will upon *Mexico*.

* A great Lake.

* In this Countrey there standeth a very great Lake, which at the one end is very large, and almost round; but towards the other end doth contract it selfe againe into a narrow roome, and then spreadeth wide againe and round, onely about the third part of the compasse of the greater end. In the lesser of the two, there are set some Houses in foure or five severall places, which represent our Villages: but in the greater part of the Lake standeth *Mexico* it selfe, being a Citie built of Bricke, to a good and elegant proportion, where the water issueth into divers streets of it, as it is in *Venice*, and from some part whereof there are di-

vers

vers Bridges unto the mayne Land, made also of Bricke: but from the other sides men doe come by Boats, wherof there is abundant store continually going in that Lake.

The Writers do record, that there is to be found in this Citie abundance of all kind of Provision, but especially Fruits, and other delightfull things, which are brought in from other parts of the Country.

* This was the chiefe City of *Mexico*: all those quarters, before the arrivall of the *Spaniards* there, and in subjection thereunto were many large Provinces, extending themselves every way: so that the King of this place was a Prince of great estate: and accordingly thereunto, the *Spaniards* at this day have made it their chiefe and Royall Citie, where the King keepeth his Viceroy of *Mexico* for the West *Indies*, as hee hath his Vice-roy at *Goa* for the East *Indies*: but from thence have all the parts of *America*: (but especially that which they call *Hispania nova*)

N. 5

their

their directions, and hence they fetch their Lawes, Ordinances, and Determinations, unlesse it be such great causes as are thought fit to bee referred to the Councell of Spain.

*The Gulph
of Mexico.*

The Sea which confineth neere unto this City is called the Gulph of *Mexico*: where as in divers other Bayes or Gulphes, the Streame or Current is such, that Shippes cannot passe directly to and fro, but especially out of the Gulph, but they are forced to take their course, either high to the North, or low to the South.

** Divers I-
lands in the
Gulph of
Mexico.*

* In and neere unto this Gulph are divers Ilands, conquered and inhabited by the Spaniards, as the forenamed *Cuba*, and *Hispánola*, where the Spaniards were visited by our English in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and their Towns of *Sancto Domingo*, and *Saint Iago*, taken by Sir Francis Drake, as also *Iarvaica*, and *Boriquen*, otherwise called the Island of *Saint*

Phn.

Phu, where the Earle of *Cumberland* tooke the Towne of *Porto Ricco*, and many other Ilands of lesse note.

In the Sea coasts of all this *Nova Hispania*, the Kings of *Spaine* have built many Townes and Castles, and therein have erected divers Furnaces and Forges, for the Try- ing and Fining of their Gold.

They that doe write of the disco- very of the *West-Indies*, doe report, that when *Columbus* at the first went thitherward, in their greatest distraction and doubtfulnesse of minde, whether to goe for- ward or backward, and *Columbus* had begged onely two or three dayes respite, there was one of his Company, who after the Sea man- ner, going up to discover the Land, did espie some fire: for the which being so happy and lucky a token, hee did hope to receive at the hands of the King of *Spaine*, some bountifull Reward: but when hee returned home, there was
* nothing at all given unto him, which

* Note.

which hee tooke with that male contentednesse and disdaine, that hee fled over into *Africa*, and there among the *Meores*, did apostatate and renounce the Christian Faith, so that hee became a *Sarazen*.

*Of the parts of America towards
the North.*

THe rumour of the discovery of these parts being blowne over Christendome, and the great quantitie of the Land together with the fruitfulness thereof, being reported abroad, some other nations did enterprize to set foote therein; as namely the *Frenchmen*, who sent certaine Shippes to a part of this Countrey, lying North from *Hispania nova* some few degrees, without the *Tropicke* of *Cancer*; into which when they had

had arrived, because of the continu-
all greenenesse of the ground and
Trees: (as if it had beene a perpetu-
all spring) they call it * *Florida*: * And na-
where after some few of them had med it
for a time settled themselves, the *Florida*.
Spaniards tooke notice of it, and
being unwilling to endure any such
neighbours, they came suddenly
on them, and most cruelly slew
them all, without taking any ran-
some. And the *French* in revenge
of this deed of the *Spaniards*, came
in againe afterwards into this
Countrey, and slew those that were
the slayers of their Countrey men.
Yet the *Spaniards*, for want of men,
are not able to inhabite that
Countrey, but leave it to the old
people.

The *French* had built in *Florida*
upon the * River of *Mayo*, where * The Ri-
they were visited by our Sir *John* ver *Mayo*.
Hawkins, a Fort which they
called *Fort Carolin*, and had rea-
sonably assured themselves for
their defence against the Natives:
but some malicious spirits amongst
them

them fled to the *Spaniards*, with whom they returned againe into *Florida* to the murther and overthrow of their owne Countrey-men.

Hee who list to see both the attempt of the *French-men* for the inhabiting of that part, and the usage of the *Spaniards* towards them; let him reade the *Expedition into Florida*, which is the end of *Benzo* his *Storie* concerning the *New found World*; and there hee shall finde both the covetous and insatiable nature of the *Spaniards*; who would not endure the *French* neere unto them, although there was Land sufficient, and much to spare for both of them; also their perfidiousnesse in breaking of Oathes and Promises, and their * unchristian cruelty, whereby they massacred all.

* Note the
Spaniards
unchristian
cruelty.

The *Spaniards* also to the number of three hundred Foote, and two hundred Horse under the conduct of *Ferdinando de Soto*, entred *Florida*.

Florida, about the yeare of the Lord 1550, and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large, and after foure or five yeares continuance in that Countrey, betooke themselves again from thence, and went to *New Spaine*, landing at *Panuc* in Shippes and Vessels that they had built in *Florida*. And in all that time notwithstanding many conflicts with the Natives, and divers discommodities and wants which they sustained in the Countrey, they lost but two hundred men.

After this departure of the *Spaniards* out of *Florida*, brought thither by *Ferdinando de Soto*, who died in the Countrey; after the defeat of the *French*, and their revenge againe taken on the *Spaniards*, the King of *Spaine* sent thither some small Forces to take possession of the Countrey, and set downe there: for no other end as it is thought, but to keepe out other Nations from entring there: the one halfe whereof set downe

on the River of Saint *Augustine*, and the other halfe a dozen leagues from thence, to the Northward, at a place by them called Saint *Helena*.

* Sir Francis Drakes Voyage.

In the yeare 1586. as * Sir *Francis Drake* came coasting along from *Cartagena*, a Citie in the mayne Land to which hee put over, and tooke it after hee departed from *Sancto Domingo*, when the mortality that was amongst our *English* had made them to give over their Enterprize, to goe with *Nombre de Dios*, and so over Land to *Pannania*, there to have stricken the stroake for the Treasure: hee was on the Coast of *Florida*, in the height of thirtie, our men described on the shoare a place built like a Beacon, which was made for men to discover to Sea-ward: so comming to the Shore, they marched along the Rivers side, till they came to a Fort built all of whole Trees, which the *Spaniards* called the Fort of Saint *John*, where the

King

King entertained halfe his Forces that hee then had in the Countrey, which were a hundred and fifty Souldiers: the like number being at *Saint Helena*, all of them under the government of *Petro Melendez*, Nephew to the Admirall *Melendez*, that a fifteene or sixteene years before had beene to bring with our *English* in the Bay of *Mexico*; this Fort our *English* tooke, and not farre from thence the Towne also of *Saint Augustine* upon the same River, where resolving to undertake also the Enterprize of *Saint Helena*, when they came to the Havens mouth, where they should enter, they durst not for the dangerous shols: wherefore they forsooke the place, coasting along to *Virginia*, where they tooke in Master *Ralph Lane* and his Company, and so came into *England*, as you shall heare when wee speake of *Virginia*.

In these Northerne parts of *America*, but especially within the maine Continent, some have written

ten (but how truly I cannot tell) that there is a Sea, which hath no entercourse at all with the Ocean: so that if there be any third place beside the *Mare Caspium*, and the *Mare Mortuum* in *Palestina*, which retaineth in it selfe great saltnesse, and yet minglenth not with other Seas, it is in these Countries.

There is also in new *Spaine*, a great salt Lake, as bigge or bigger then the dead Sea of *Palestine*, in the midst of which stands the great City of *Tenustitan*, or *Mexico*, the Mistris or imperiall City of those parts: and on the bankes or sides of that Lake; many other Cities also beside, which though they are but little in comparison of the greatnesse of *Tenustitan*, yet of themselves are great. This *Tenustitan* is supposed to consist of sixty thousand houses, as you may reade in the third Chapter of the fifth of the *Decades*: and this City standing in the midst and centre of this salt Lake, goe which way you wil

will from the Continent to the Citie, it is at least a league and an halfe or two leagues, on the Lake unto it: some of the other Cities are said to be thirty, some of fortie thousand Houses: the names of these are * *Mesqualcingo*, *Coluacana*, *Wichilabasco*, *Ixtapalapa*, and others: the Lake though it bee in the midst of the Land, hath his *fluxus & refluxus*, his ebbing and flowing like the Sea, and yet seventy leagues distant from the Sea.

* Four Cities more in America.

But certaine it is, that towards the South of these parts which is the Northerne part of *Hispania nova*, above *Mexico*, there * is a burning Hill, which oftentimes breaketh out into flames, as *Vesuvius* in *Campania*, did in the time of the elder *Plinie*, and as *Aetna* hath done many Ages since and before.

* The burning Hill in America.

Peter Martyr in the fift of his *Decads* saith, that eight leagues from *Tenustitan* or *Mexico*, as
Fer-

Ferdinando Cortes went thither from the *Chinrute* (Calezthere, is a Hill called of the Inhabitants *Popecatepeque*, as much as to say, a smoke Mountaine, at the top whereof there is a hole of a League and a halfe wide, out of which are cast
 * A strange * fire and stones, with Whirlwinds; and that the thicknesse of the ashes lying about the Hill is very great. It is reported also elsewhere of this Hill, that the flames and ashes thereof oft times destroy the fields and Gardens thereabouts. When *Cortes* went by it, he sent ten *Spaniards*, with Guides of the Countrey, to see and make report thereof unto him: two of which ten venturing further then the rest, saw the mouth of this fiery Gulph at the Hills top, and had they not happily soone returned towards their Fellowes, and sheltred themselves under a Rock on the side of the Hill, such a multitude of stones were cast out with the flame, that by no meanes they could have escaped.

The

* The *Englishmen* also, desirous * of *Virginia*, the
 by Navigation to adde some thing *first plant-*
 unto their owne Countrey, as be- *tation.*
 fore time they had travelled to-
 ward the farthest North part of
America; so lately finding that
 part which lyeth betweene *Florida*
 and *Nova Francia* was not inhabi-
 ted by any Christians, and was a
 Land fruitfull and fit to plant in:
 they sent thither two severall
 times, two severall Companies, as
 Colonies to inhabite that part,
 which in remembrance of the Vir-
 ginitie of their Queene, they called
Virginia. But this Voyage being
 enterprized upon by private men,
 and being not thoroughly followed
 by the State, the possession of this
Virginia, for that time was discon-
 tinued, and the Countrey left to the
 old Inhabitans.

* I here was some *English* peo- *The second*
 ple, who after they had understood *plantation.*
 the calmnesse of the Climate, and
 goodnesse of the soyle, did upon
 the instigation of some Gentle-
 men of *England*, voluntarily offer
 them-

themselves, even with their Wives and Children, to goe into those parts to inhabit; but when the most of them came there (upon some occasions) they returned home againe the first time, which caused that the second yeare, there was a great company transported thither, who were provided of many necessaries, and continued thereover a whole Winter, under the guiding of Master Lane: but not finding any sustenance in the Country (which could well brooke with their nature) and being too meanelly provided of Corne and Victuals from *England* they had like to have perished with Famine; and therefore thought themselves happy, when Sir *Francis Drake*, comming that way from the *Westerne Indies*, would take them into his Ships, and bring them home into their Native Country. Yet some there weré of those *Englisb*, which being left behind, ranged up and downe the Countrey (and hovering about the

Sea-

Sea coast) made meanes at last (after their induring much misery) by some Christian Shippes to bee brought backe againe into *England*.

While they were there inhabiting, there were some children borne, and baptized in those parts, and they might well have endured the Countrey, if they might have had such strength as to keepe off the inhabitants from troubling them in tilling the ground, and reaping such Corns as they would have sowed.

* Again, in the dayes of our now raigning Sovereigne, in the yeere of our Lord, 1606. the *English* planted themselves in *Virginia*, under the degrees 37, 38, 39. where they doe to this day continue, and have built three Towns and Forts, as namely *James-Towne* and *Henrico*; Fort *Henricke*, and Fort *Charles*, with others, which they hold and inhabite; sure retreats for them against the force of the natives, and reasonably secured

* The
third plantation.

secured places against any power that may come against them by Sea.

* Of the
Summer
Ilands.

In the same height, but a good distance from the coast of *Virginia*, lyeth the Iland called by the *Spaniards*, *La Bermuda*, but by our *English*, the * *Summer Ilands*, which of late is inhabited also by our Countrey-men.

North-ward from them on the coast, lyeth *Nerumbega*, which is the South-part of that which the *French-men* did, without disturbance of any Christian, for a time possesse. For the *French men* did discover a large part of *America*, towards the Circle *Articke*, and did build there some Townes, and named it of their owne Countrey, *Nova Francia*.

As our *English-men* have adventured very farre for the discovery of new found Lands : so with very great labour and diligence they attempted to open something higher than *Nova Francia* : and therefore with some Shippes they did passe

this

thither, and entred upon the Land, from whence they brought some of the people, whose countenance was very tawny, and duskie; which commeth not by any heate, but the great cold of the Climate, chilling and pricking them: but the digestion and stomacke of these people is very good, in so much that like unto the *Tartars* & some other Northerne Nation, their feeding was (for the most part) upon raw meate, their manners otherwise being barbarous, and sutable to their Diet.

They had little leatherne Boats, wherein they would fish neere the brinckes of the Sea, and at their pleasure would carry them from place to place on their backs.

Notwithstanding, all their paines there taken, it was a great errour and ignorance in our men, when they supposed that they should finde good store of Gold-mines in those quarters: for the Countrey is so cold, that it is not possible to find there any full concoction of

O

the

the sunne, to breed and worke
such a mettall within the ground;
and therefore howsoever they
brought home some store of earth,
which they supposed to bee Oare,
and of shining stones, yet when it
came to the tryall, it proved to be
nothing worth, but verified the
Proverbe, *All is not gold that gli-
sters.*

In very many parts of these
Northerne Countries of *America*,
there is very fit and opportune fi-
shing, some pretty way within the
Sea, and therefore divers Nations
of *Enrope*, doe yearely send Fishers
thither, with shipping and great
store of salt: where when they have
taken fish and dried it, and salted
it at the land, they bring it home
into Christendome, and utter it
commonly by the name of *New-*

The fish of found-land-fish.

*New-found
land.*

The *English* about the yeare 1570
did adventure farre for to open the
North-parts of *America*, and lay-
led as farre as the very Circle *Ar-
ticke*, hoping to have found a
passage

passage by the North to the *Moluccoes*, and to *China*, which hitherto, neither by the North of *Asia*, nor by the North of *America*, could be effected by them, by reason of the very great Colde and Ice in the Climate.

The rest of the Island (being a large space of Earth) hath not hitherto, by any Christian, to any purpose been discovered but by those neerer the Sea-coast it may be gathered, that they all which doe there inhabite, are men rude and uncivill, without the knowledge of God. Yet on the North-west part of *America*, some of our *Englishmen* going through the Straights of *Magellan*, and passing towards the North, by *Hispiania Nova*, have touched on a Countrey, where they have found good entertainment, and the King thereof yielded himselfe to the subjection of the Queen of *England*: whereupon they termed it * *Nova Albion*. * *Nova Albion*.

Sir *Francis Drake*, who toucht

O 2 upon

upon that Countrey, and for some pretty time had his abode there doth report in his Voyage, that the Countrey is very good, yeelding much store of divers Fruits, delightfull both to the eye and taste, and that the people are apt enough by hospitality to yeeld favour and entertainment to strangers: but it is added withall, that they are marvelously addicted to Witch-crafts and adoration of Devils; from which they could not be perswaded to abstaine, even in the very presence of our Countrey-men.

Of Peru and Brasile.

The Portugals discovery of Brasile.



When the Portugals had first begun the Navigation by *Africke* into the *East Indies*, some of them intending to have held their course East-ward unto *Caput bona spei*, and were driven so farre West-ward by

by Tempest, that they landed in a
large and great Countrey, which
by a generall name is called *Brasilia*,
where they began to enter Traffick,
and with Townes and Castles, to
plant themselves, before that the
Spaniard had discovered *Peru*,
which is the South part of *Ameri-*
ca. So that at this day, whatsoever
the King of *Spaine*, hath in *Brasilia*,
is in the right of the Crowne of
Portugall.

Wee may read in *Guicciardine*,
how when the *Spaniards* towards
the West, and the *Portugales* to-
wards the East, had descryed
many *New-found-lands*, there grew
great contention betweene them,
what should be appropriated
unto the one, and what might be
seized on by the other; therefore
for the better establishing of peace
amongst them, they had both re-
course unto *Alexander* the sixt,
who was Pope in the yeare 1492.
and somewhat before and after:
and hee taking on him after the

proud manner of the Bishops of *Rome*, to dispose of it, which belonged not unto him, did set down an order betweene them; which was, that all the degrees of Longitude, being 360 in the Globe, being divided into two parts, the *Spaniards* should take one, and the *Portugals* the other: so that in this division they were to begin in those degrees, under which some of *Peru* standeth; from the which they counting forwards towards the East, did allow *Brasilia*, and 180 degrees to the *Portugals* Eastward, and so from *Brasilia* Westward to the *Spaniards* as many: so that hee had in his portion all *America* except *Brasilia*.

A large
Country
and much
inhabited.

This Countrey is large, having in it many people, and severall Kingdomes, which are not all possessed by the *Portugals*; but so, that other Christians, as namely the *Frenchmen* being driven out of their Countrey for Religion, have set foote in there, though as

s of afterwards againe they have abando-
be- ned it.

own What the *Portugals* doe at this
sich day in *Brasilia*, I know not; but it
ngi- is likely now, that whatsoever
be- there is held by the *Christians*, is
pa- reputed to be under the *Spaniards*,
or- as many other parts of *Brasile* pro-
di- miscuously are : yet certaint is,
ose that now almost 40. yeares since
Pe- some of the *French-men*, which
ey professed sincerer religion, and could
the not then be suffered quietly to live
80 in *France*, did provide certain ship-
rd, ping, and under the conduct of one
to *Villagagno* a Knight of *Malta*, but
nee their owne Country-man did goe
ex- thither, and continued there by the
space of one yeare, having Mini-
ng sters and Preachers amongst them,
ral and the exercise of the word & Sa-
al craments: but after by the evil coun-
out sell of some of the chiefe Rulers of
ne- *France*, which were addicted unto
our the Pope, the heart of *Villagagno*
n, was drawn away, insomuch that he
af contumeliously using the Pastors,
er- and chiefe of that Company, did

force them to retire into *France*: so that the habitation there was then utterly relinquished, and hath not since been continued by any of the *French*.

There is a learned man, one *Iohannes Lyreus*, who was in their voyage, and hath written a Tract, called *Navigatio in Brasiliam*, which is very well worth the reading, not onely to see what did befall him and his Company, but what the manners of that people, with whom they did converse. The Inhabitants here are men also utterly unlearned; but men more ingenious than the common sort of the *Americans*; goodly of body, and straight of proportion, going alwayes naked; reasonable good Warriours after their Countrey fashion, using to eat such enemies as they take in the Warres, that afterwards they may devoure them, which they doe with great pleasure. For divers of the people of those Quarters, as the *Caribes*, and the *Cannibals*, and almost

almost all, are eaters of mans flesh,

* In this Countrey groweth a-
bundance of that wood which since
is brought into *Europe*, to die red
colours, and is of the place whence
it commeth called *Brasil* Wood;
the Trees whereof are exceeding
great.

* The a-
bundance
of *Brasil*
wood.

The people of *Brasil*, where *Ly-
rius* and his fellowes lived, are called
by the name of *Tauvonpinambaltii*,
by description of whose qualities,
many things may be learned con-
cerning the rest of the Inhabitants
neere thereabout.

First then, they have no letters
among them, and yet seeme to be
very capable of any good under-
standing: as appeared by the speech
of some of them, reproving the
Frenchmen for their great greediness
and covetousnesse of gaine,
when they would take so much
paines, as to come from another
end of the World, to get Commo-
dities there.

* Their computation is onely by * Their
the Sunne and Moone, who they Religion.

hold to be of a Divine nature : and although they know nothing truly concerning God, yet they have a darke opinion that the soule doth live after the separation from the body.

* Their apparel.

* The men and women thorow-out the whole Countrey doe goe starke naked, even very few of them having any thing on to cover their Privities, only some of them doe pull some kinde of ornaments thorow their eares, and the most of them have their lower-lip bored thorow with a great hole, therein putting some device or other.

* The proportion of the inhabitants.

* They looke very disguisedly, but they are all wonderfull straight of limbe and proportion, insomuch that the Author writeth, that in all the time wherein hee lived among them, hee saw not one crooked backt or mishapen in any part: whereof seeking to give a reason, hee ascribeth it to this, that their Children are never swathed, nor bound about with any thing when they

they are first borne, but are put naked into the bed with their Parents to lie; which beds are devised of Cotton wooll, and hung up between two trees not farre from the ground, in the which flaggging downe in the middle, men and their wives and their children doe lie together.

But whether this bee the true reason of the straightnesse of their bodies, it may bee doubted, from the authority of Saint *Hierome*, who in one of his Treatises mentioning that the Children of the noblest and greatest *Romanes* in his time, were very crooked, when other which were bred of meaner parents were not so, imputeth it to this cause, that the Gentlewomen of *Rome*, in a kinde of wantonnesse, did not suffer their Infants to bee so long swathed as poorer people did, and that thereby their joynts and members not being tied and restrained within compasse, did flye out of proportion.

Certainely howsoever there may be some reasons naturally given of these things, it is much to be ascribed to the immediate will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure.

* *Note.*

* The men of these parts are very strong, and able of body, and therefore either give sound strokes with their Clubs wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong shoots with their Bowes, whereof they have plenty, and if any of them bee taken in the Warres (after they have beene crammed of purpose to bee eaten of their enemies) they are brought forth to execution, wherein marvellous willingly they doe yeeld themselves to death, as supposing that nothing can be more honourable unto them, than to bee taken, and to dye for their Countrey. He therefore who is to kill the other, doth with very much insolencie & pride insult over him, which is to be slaine; saying, thou art he which wouldst have spoyled and destroyed us and ours, but now

I am.

I am to recompence thee for thy paines, and the other without all feare replies; Yea I am hee that would have done it, & would have made no spare, if I had prospered in mine intent, and other such suitable words, shewing their resolution to conquer, or willingly to dye in the common cause of themselves and their people, * It is strange to see the inhumane and unnaturall custome which many of the people of the West-Indies have, for there are whole Ilands full of such Canibals as doe eate mans flesh; and among the rest, these *Touonpibambaltij* are famous that way, who when they are disposed to have any great meeting, or to have any solemne feast, they kill some of their adversaries whom they keepe in store for that purpose, and cutting him out into collops, which they call *Baucan*, they will lay them upon the coles, and for divers dayes together, make great mirth in devouring them: wherein they have this fashion, very strange, that

* The Canibals, or man-eaters, which is the Country custome.

that so long as they are in their eating banquet, although it continue divers dayes, they doe never drinke at all, but afterwards, when they are disposed to fall to drinking of a certaine liquor which they have amongst them, they will continue bousing at it for two or three whole dayes, and in the meane time never eate. In many parts both of *Hispania nova*, and *Peru*, as also in the Ilands neere adjoining, they have an herbe, whereof they make great use; of which some is brought into divers parts of *Europe*, under the name of * *Tobacco*, *Patum*, or *Nicosiana*, although we have also much counterfeited of the same: the people of those parts doe use it as Phisicke to purge themselves of humours, and they apply it also to the filling of themselves, the smoake of it being received through a lease, or some such hollow thing, into the nostrils, head and stomacke, and causing the party which receiveth it, to lie as if he were drunke or dead for a space, needing

* Their
great use
of Tobacco.

needing no food or nourishment in the meane while. Whereof it cannot be denied, but that it is possible that by prescript of Physicke, it may be serviceable for some purposes among us, although that also it be very disputable, in as much as they who speak most highly of it, must and doe confesse that the force of it is obstudefactive, and no other, whereby it produceth his owne effects, and wisemen should be wary and sparing in receiving of such a thing. But when we doe consider the vaine and wanton use which many of our Countrymen have of late taken up in receiving of this *Tabbaco*, not onely many times in a day, but even at meate, and *Note.* by the way to the great waste both of their purse and of their bodies, wee may well deplore the vanitie of the Nation, who thereby propose themselves as ridiculous to the *French*, and other our Neighbours. And certainly, if it were possible that our worthy, warlike, and valiant Progenitors, might behold

hold their manners, (who doe most delight therein) they would wonder what a generation had succeeded in their roomes; who addict themselves to so fond, and worse then effeminate passion.

Benzo, who lived among them of the West *Indies*, doth call the smell of it a *Tartarus* and hellish savour: And whosoever looketh into these Bookes, which our Christians travelling thither have written, concerning those West *Indies*, shall finde that the Inhabitants there, doe use it most as a remedy against that which is called *Lues Venerea*, whereunto many of them are subject, being uncleane in their conversation; and that not onely in Fornication and Adultery with Women, but also their detestable and execrable sinne of *Sodomie*.

* Note this
ye Tobacco-
nists.

After that the *Spaniards* had for a time possessed *Hispania Nova*, for the desire of Gold and Pearle, some of them travailed toward the South: and as by water they found the

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the Sea West-ward from Peru, which is alwaies very calme, and is by them called the South-Sea, as the other wherein Cuba standeth is tearmed the North-Sea, so by land they found that huge & mighty Country, which is called * Peru, wherein the people are (for the most part) very barbarous, and without God; men of great stature, yea, some of them farre higher than the ordinary sort of men in Europe; using to shoot strongly with Bows made of Fish-bones, and most cruell people to their enemies.

*A descrip-
tion of the
people of
Peru*

Our English people who have travailed that way, do in their writings confesse that they saw upon the South of Peru, very huge & tall men, who attempting upon them when they put to land for fresh water, were much frightened with their Gunnes, or else doubtlesse had offered violence unto them; which our men fearing, got them away as speedily as they could.

There was one *Petrus de Cieca*, a Spaniard, who when he had travailed

led two-and-twenty yeeres, returned backe againe into *Europe*, and wrote an excellent Booke of the Discovery of that whole Country. And he amongst other things doth record, that there are found in some parts of *Peru*, very huge and mighty bones of men that had bin Gyants who dwelt and were buried there.

* The Riches of the Countrey of Peru,

* Amongst these the *Spaniards* (partly by force, but especially by perfidious treason) did get infinite sums of Gold and Pearles, wherewith being allured, they hoped for more, by reason that a great part therof lyeth under the *Zona Torrida*, and that caused them to spread themselves here, and there, as farre as they durst in the Country, where in some places they digged Gold out of the Earth; and in some other they found it ready digged and tryed unto their hands by the people of the Country, which had used that trade before their comming thither.

Among other creatures which are

are very famous in this *Peru*, there is a little * beast called *Cincia*, * A strange story of the beast *Cincia*. which is no bigger then a Fox, the tayle whereof is long, the feet short, and the head very like a Fox, which hath a bagge hanging under her belly, whereinto shee doth use to put her young, when shee seeth them in danger of any hunter or passenger.

That *Petrus de Cieca* (of whom mention was made before) telleth that himselfe saw one of them, which had no lesse then seven yong ones lying about her: but as soone as she perceived that a man was coming neere unto her, shee presently got them into her bagge, and ranne away with such incredible swiftnesse as one would not have imagined.

After the *Spaniards* had conquered *Mexico*, they discovered *Peru*, travelling towards the South, and as they prevailed against the *Mexicans*, taking part with an enemy Neighbour: so finding two brothers striving in *Peru*, *Guasgar* and *Atab-*

tabaliba, they so demeaned themselves in their difference that they ruin'd both, and got there incredible store of Gold.

The first
attempters
against the
Peruvians

The first that attempted against the *Peruvians* and destroyed their Kings, were *James of Almagra*, and the two brothers of *Pizarroes*: but dealing treacherously & cruelly with the *Peruvians*, they long enjoyed not their victory, but all of them died a violent death.

The people of *Peru* are in many places much wiser than those of *Cuba*, *Hispaniola*, and some other parts of the Continent where the *Spaniards* first landed, and therefore they have some orders and solemn customs among them; as among the rest, they doe bury their dead with observable Ceremonies, laying up their bodies with great solemnity into a large house prepared for that purpose.

They have also in one Province there a custome of carrying of news and messages very speedily, to the end the King and Governour of the Coun-

Country may presently take advertisement of any thing which falleth out; and this is not on Horse-backe, or by the Dromedary, or Elke, as they use in other places, but onely men who passe over Rockes and thorow Bushes the next way, and in certain set places there be always fresh Postes to carry that farther which is brought to them by the other.

The *Spaniards* have here and there scatteringly upon the Sea-coasts set up some Towns and Castles, but are not able to possesse almost any thing of the Land: neither have they as yet discovered the inward parts thereof, though daily they spread themselves more and more; in so much that it is suppoled, that within these seven yeares last past, they have gotten into *Guiana*, where in former time no strength of that Nation hath bin.

* *Guiana* is a Countrey which * *Guiana* lyeth to the North-sea, in the same height as *Peru* to the South (as it is described) about five degrees from

from the *Equinoctiall*, and that (as I take it) towards the South.

* The richness and pleasantnes of the Countrey.

* The Countrey is supposed to be exceeding rich, and to haue in it many Mynes of Gold (which have not yet been touched, or at least but very lately) and to be exceeding fertile, and delightfull otherwise, although it lie in the heate of *Zona Torrida*: but there is such store of Rivers and fresh waters in every part thereof, and the soyle it selfe hath such correspondency thereunto, that it is reported to be as green and pleasant to the eye as any place in the World.

Some of our *Englishmen* did with great labour and danger, passe by water into the heart of the Countrey, and earnestly desired that some forces of the *English* might be sent thither, and a Colony erected there: by reason of the distance of the place and the great hazard, that if it should not succeed well, it might proove dishonourable to our Nation; and withall, because the *Spaniards* have great companies and strength

strength, although not in it, yet many waies about it, that intendment was discontinued.

In divers parts of this *Peru*, and neere unto *Guiana*, there are very many great rivers, which as they are fit for any navigation that should be attempted to goe up within the Land, so otherwise they must needs yeeld health and fruitfulnessse to those that inhabite there. The greatest of these Rivers is that which some call *Oregliana*, or the * river of the *Amazones*. And next is the river * *The Ri. Maragnone*, & down towards *Ma-* ver of the *gellane* straits *Rio de la Plata*: and *Amazones*. our *Englisbmen* doe speake of the river *Orinoque*; In the greatest of which, this is famous, that for a good space after they have run into the maine sea, yea, some write 20. or 30. miles, they keepe themselves unmixt with the salt water, so that a very great way within the Sea, men may take up as fresh water, as if they were neere the Land.

The first of our Nation that sailed to *Guiana*, and made report thereof

*Sir Walter
Raleigh
did first
discover it
to the
English.*

**They hate
the Spani-
ard, and
love the
English.*

thereof unto us, was Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who travelled far up into the Country upon the River *Orinoque*: after him, one or two voyages thither did Captaine *Kemmis* make, and now lately Captain *Harcourt*, with others, have visited that Country, where our men continued the space of three or foure yeares, being kindly intreated of the natives, who much desire them to come and make some plantation amongst them, hoping by them to be defended against the *Spaniards*, whom they * greatly hate and feare. When Sir *Walter Raleigh* came to *Guiana*, he overthrew the *Spaniards* that were in *Trinidado*, and tooke *Bereo* their Captaine or Generall prisoner: he loosed and set at liberty foure or five Kings of the people of that Countrey, that *Bereo* kept in chains, and sent them home to their owne: which deed of his did winne him the hearts of that people, and make them much to favour our *English* at this day.

Divers also of that Country,
which

which amongst them are men of note have beene brought over into *England*, and here living many yeares, are by our men brought home to their owne Countrey; whose reports and knowledge of our Nation is a cause that they have beene well intreated of these *Gnians*, and much desired to plant themselves among them.

* Our men that travelled to *Gua-* * *A Brango*
na, amongst other things most me- *Storie.*
morable did report, and in writing delivered to the world, that neere unto *Gniana*, and not far from those places, where themselves were, there were men without heads; which seemed to maintaine the opinion to be true which in old time was conceived by the Historians and Philosophers, that there were *Acephali*, whose eyes were in their breasts, and the rest of their face there also situated: and this our *English* travellers have reported to be so ordinarily & confidently mentioned, unto them in those parts where they were, that no sober man
P should

should any way doubt of the truth thereof.

Now because it may appeare that the matter is but fabulous, in respect of the truth of Gods creating of them, and that the opinion of such strange shapes & monsters as were said to be in old time, that is, men with heads like Dogs, some with eares downe to their ankles, others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did hop from place to place, was not worthy to be credited, although Sir *John Mandevill* of late age, fondly hath seemed to give credit and authority thereunto, yea, and long since, he who tooke upon him the name of Saint *Augustine*, in writing that counterfeited Booke *Ad fratres in Eremo*: It is fit that the certainty of the matter concerning these in *Peru*, should be knowne: and that is, that in *Quinbain*, and some other parts of *Peru*, the men are borne as in other places, and yet by devises which they have, after the birth of Children when their bones and gristles, and

and other parts are yet tender and fit to be fashioned, they doe crush downe the heads of the Children unto the breasts and shoulders, and doe with frames of wood and other such devises, keepe them there, that in time they grow continuat to the upper part of the trunk of the body, and so seeme to have no necks or heads. And againe, some other of them thinking that the shape of the head is very decent, if it bee long and erect after the fashion of a Sugar-loafe, doe frame some other to that forme by such wooden Instruments, as they have for that purpose, and by binding and swathing them doe keep them so afterwards. And that this is the custome of those people, and that there is no other matter in it, *Petrus de Cieca*, who travelled almost all over *Peru*, and is a grave and sober Writer, in his description of those Countries doth report.

* There be in some parts of *Peru*, ^{* Their} people which have a strange de- ^{strange}vises to vice for the catching of divers sorts ^{take forles.}

of Fowles, wherein they especially desire to take such as have their feathers of pyed, orient, and various colours; and that not so much for the flesh of them, which they may eat, as for their feathers, whereof they make garments, either short, as Cloakes, or as Gownes, long to the ground, and those their greatest Nobles doe weare, being curiously wrought, and by order, as appeareth by some of them being brought into England.

* Divers
flying fishes.

And here by this mention of feathers, it is not amisse to specifie, that in the Sea, which is the Ocean lying betwixt *Europe* and *America*, there be* divers flying Fishes, yet whose wings are not feathers, but a thin kinde of skin, like the wings of a Bat or Reare-mouse: and these living sometimes in the water, and flying sometimes in the ayre, are well accepted in neither place: for below, either ravenous Fishes are ready to devour them: or above, the Sea-Fowles are continually beating at them.

Some

Some of the *Spaniards* desirous to see how farre this Land of *Peru* did goe towards the South, travelled downe, till at length they found the Lands end, and a little straight or narrow Sea, which did runne from the mayne Ocean toward *Africke*, into the South Sea.

One * *Magellanus* was he, that found this Straight, and although it be dangerous, passed through it, so that of his name it is called *Fretum Magellanicum*, or *Magellane Straights*. * *Magellanus Straits.*

And this is the way whereby the *Spaniards* do passe to the backside of *Peru* and *Hispania Nova*, and whosoever will compasse the whole World (as some of our English men have done) hee must of necessity (for any thing that is yet knowne) passe through this narrow Straight. *Ferdinandus Magellanus*, having a great mind to travell and being very desirous to goe unto the *Malucco* Islands by some other way, then by the backside of *Africke*, if it might be, did in the

yeere 1520, set forth from *Sivill* in *Spain* with five ships, and travelled toward the *West Indies*, and went so farre toward the South as that he came to the lands end, where he holding his course, in a narrow passage towards the West, for the space of divers dayes, did at the length, peaceably passe through the Straights, and came into a great Sea which some after his name, doe call *Mare Magellanicum*, some others *Mare pacificum*, because of the great calmnesse & quietnes of the waters there; but most commonly it is termed the * South Sea; the length whereof hee passed in the space of three Moneths and twenty dayes, and came unto the *Moluccos*, where being set upon by the *East Indian* people, himselfe and many of his company were slaine: and yet one of his Ships (as the *Spaniards* doe write) called *Victoria*, did get away from those *Moluccoes*, and returning by the *Cape Bona Spei*, on the South side of *Africke*, came safe unto *Spaine*.

* The South Sea.

* The Moluccos.

* So that it may be truly said, * *Magellanus* the first that ever compassed the World, through all the degrees of longitude.

Johannes Lyrius in the end of his Booke *De Navigatione in Brasiliam*, doth tell that Sir *Francis Drake* of England, when he passed thorow *Magellane* straits, and so to the *Molucco* Ilands, & then homeward from the East by *Affricke*, did in a devise give the Globe of the Earth with this word or motto; *Primus me circumdedisti*: which is not simply to be understood that never any had gone round the World before him, but that never any of fame; for *Magellane* himselfe was slain (as before is noted) or else he did doubt of the truth of that narration, that the Ship called *Victoria*, did returne with safety into *Spaine*.

The Maps which were made at first concerning *America*, & *Peru*, did so describe the Westerne part of *Peru*, as if when a man had passed

Magellane Straits, and did intend to come upwards towards *Nova Hispania*, on the further side, he must have borne much West, by reason that the Land did shoot out with a very great Promontory, and bending that way.

But our *Englishmen* which went with Sir *Francis Drake*, did by their owne experience certainly finde that the Land from the uttermost end of the Straits on *Peru* side, did goe up towards the South directly, without bending to the West; and that is the cause wherefore all the new Maps and Globes, especially made by the *English*, or by the *Dutch*, who have taken their directions from our men, are reformed according to this new observation.

When the *Spaniards* had once found an ordinary passage from the South Sea towards the *Moluccoes*, they never ceased to travaile that way, and discovered more and more: and by that meanes they have found out divers Islands not known

knowne in former Ages ; as two
 for example sake , a good distance
 from the *Moluccoes* , which because
 * they be inhabited by men which * *Insula*
 do steale not only each from other, *Latronum.*
 but doe pilfer away all things that
 they can from such strangers as doe
 land thereabouts, they are called *In-*
sula Latronum.

They have also descryed some
 other neere unto the East *Indies* ;
 which they now tearme, * *Insula* * *Insula*
Solomonis. But the most renowned *Solomonis.*
 of all, are those of whom the name
 is given * *Philippina* , in remem- * *Philippi-*
 brance of *Philip* the Second King *ne.*
 of *Spaine* , at whose cost they were
 discovered.

* These *Philippina* , are very * *Their*
 rich, and from thence is brought a- *Riches.*
 bundance of costly Spices, and some
 other rich Merchandize ; yea , and
 Gold too.

There were also some other Ilands
 descryed by *Magellanus* himselte,
 which he called * *Insulas infortuna-* * *Insulas*
tas , as being of quality contrary to *infortuna-*
 the *Canaries* , which are tearmed *tas.*

the fortunate Islands: for when hee passing thorow the South Sea, and meaning to come to the *Moluccoes* (where hee was slaine) did land in these Islands, thinking there to have furnished himself with victuals, and fresh water, hee found the whole places to be barren, and not inhabited. ✓

*Of the Countreys that lie about
the two Poles.*



Having laid downe in some measure the description of the olde known World, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *Europe*, with the Islands adjoyning unto them: and also of *America*, which by some hath the title of *New-found-world*: it shall not be amisse briefly to say something of a fift and sixt part of the Earth: the one lying neer the South Pole, and the other neer the North: which are places that in former times were not known, nor thought of. When

When *Magellanus* was come downe to the Southerne end of *Pern*, he found on the further side of the Straits a maine and huge land lying towards the South-Pole, which some of his name called since * *Regio Magellanica*, and that so much the rather, because he touched upon it againe before he came to the *Moluccoes*. * *Regio Magellanica*.

Since his time, the *Portugales* travelling towards *Calecut*, and the *East-Indies*, there have some of them bin driven by tempest so far; as to that which many now call the South Continent; and so divers of sundry Nations, have there by occasion touched upon it.

It is found therefore by experience, for to goe along all the degrees of longitude, and as in some places, it is certainly discovered to come up so high towards the North, as to the *Tropicke of Capricorne*; so it is conjectured, that towards the South it goeth as farre as to the Pole. The ground whereof is, that never any man did perceive the

the Sea did passe thorow any part thereof : nay, there is not any great River which hath yet beene described to come out of it into the Ocean : whereupon it is concluded, that since somewhat must fill up the Globe of the Earth from the first appearing of this land unto the very Pole, and that cannot be any Sea, unlesse it should be such a one as hath no entercourse with the Ocean (which to imagine is uncertaine) therefore it is supposed that it cometh whole out into the Land to the Antarticke Pole : which if it should be granted, it must needs be acknowledged withall that this space of Earth is so huge, as that it equalleth in greatnesse not only *Asia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*, but almost *America*, being joyned unto them.

Things memorable in this Country are yet reported to be very few; only in the East part of it over against the *Moluccoes*, some have writt in that there bee very waste countries and wildernesses; but we find not so much as mention whether

ther any do inhabit there or no. And over against the promontory of *Africke*, which is called *Caput bone spei*, there is a Countrey which the *Portugals* called * *Pittacorum regio*, * *Pittacorum Regio*. because of the abundant store of Parrots which they found there.

Neere to the *Magellane* straits, in this South part of the world, is that land the *Spaniards* call *Terra* * *Terra del del fuego*: those also which have touch'd at it in other places, have given to some parts of it these names, *Boach*, *Lucach*, & *Maletur*, but we have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how or by whom it is inhabited.

* About this place the said *Portugals* did at one time saile along for the space of 2000. Miles, and yet found no end of the land. And in this place, they reported that they saw inhabitants, which were very faire and fat people, and did goe naked: which is the more to be observed, because we scant read in any writer, that there hath bin seen any people at all upon the South-coast.

* A description of the people.

More.

* *Nova
Guinea.*

More towards the East not far from the *Moluccoes*, there is one part of this countrey, as some suppose, although some doubt whether that be an Iland or no, which commeth up so high towards the north, as the very *Aequinoctial* line, and this is commonly called * *Nova Guinea*, because it lieth in the same climate, and is of no other temperature then *Guinea* in *Africke* is.

I have heard a great Mathematician in *England*, finde fault both with *Ortelius* and *Mercator*, and all our late Makers of Maps, because in describing this Continent, they make no mention of any Cities, Kingdomes, or Common-wealths which are seated and placed there: whereof he seemed in confidence of words to avouch, that there be a great many, and that it is as good a Countrey as almost any in the world: But the arguments why he gathered it to be so he did not deliver; and yet notwithstanding it may be most probably conjectured, that the Creator of the world would

Note.

would not have framed so huge a masse of Earth, but that hee would in his wisdom appoint some reasonable creatures, to have their habitation there.

Concerning those places which may be supposed to lie neere unto the Northerne Pole, there hath in times past something been written, which for the particularity thereof might carry some shew of truth, if it be not thoroughly looked into. It is therefore by an olde tradition delivered, and by some written also, that there was a Fryer of *Oxford*, who took on him to travaile, into those parts, which are under the very Pole; which he did partly by Negromancie (wherein hee was much skilled) and partly againe by taking advantage of the frozen times, by meanes whereof he might travell upon the Ice even so as himselfe pleased: It is said therefore of him, that he was directly under the Pole, and that there he found a very huge and blacke Rocke, which is * *Nigra* commonly called * *Nigra Rupes*, *Rupes*.
and

and that the said Rock being divers miles in circuit, is compassed round about with the Sea, which Sea being the bredth of some miles over, doth runne out into the more large Ocean by foure severall currents, which is as much to say, as that a good pretty way distant from the *Nigra Rupes*, there are foure severall Lands of reasonable quantitie: and being situated round about the Rocke, although with some good distance, are severed each from other by the Sea-running betweene them, and making them all foure to be Ilands almost of equall bignesse. But there is no certaintie of this report, and therefore our best Mathematicians in this latter age have omitted it.

Our travellers of later years have adventured so farre, to their great danger, in those cold and frozen Countries, that they have descryed
 * *Groin Land*; which lieth as far or beyond the circle *Arctick*, but whether it goe so farre out as unto the Pole, they cannot say: which is also

* *Groin Land*.

to bee affirmed of the Northerne parts of *America*, called by some *Estote-land*; for the opening wherof our *English-men* have taken great paines, as may easily appeare by the new Globes and Maps, in which all the Capes, Sounds and Furlongs, are called by *English* names. Their purpose was in attempting this voyage, to have found out a passage to *China*, & *Cathai*, by the north parts of *America*: but by the snowes which fell in *August* and *September*, as also by the incredible Ice there, after many hazards of their lives, they were forced to returne, not knowing whether there bee any current of the Sea, that might leade to the *East-Indies*, or how farre the Land doth reach Northward.

In like sort, some of our English Merchants to their great charges, set forth Fleets to descry the Seas towards the East, yet going by the North, and there have found many unknowne Countries, as * *Nova Zembla*, * *Sir Hugh Willoughbies Land*, * *Sir Hugh Willoughbies Land*, * *Nova Zembla*.

Land, and other more: but of certaine what is very neere unto the Pole, they could never finde. They have also so far prevailed, as to reach one halfe of the way towards *Cathai* by the North, going Eastwards: insomuch that by the river *Ob*, and by the *Bay* of Saint *Nicholas*, they bring the Merchandize downeward into *Russia*: But whether the Sea doe goe thorow out even to the farthest Easterne parts; or whether some great Promontory doe stretch out of the maine Continent unto the very Pole, they cannot yet attaine to know. These things therefore must be left uncertaine, to further discoveries in future ages.



UNIVERSITIES.

In England.

- 1 *Oxford.*
- 2 *Cambridge.*

Vni-

Vniversities.

Vniversities in Spain.

- 1 *Toledo*, lat. 40.10. long. 16.40.
 - 2 *Sivill*, lat. 37.30. long. 14.20.
 - 3 *Valencia*, lat. 39.55. long. 21.10.
 - 4 *Granada*, lat. 37.30. long. 17.15.
 - 5 *Saint Iago*, lat. 40.5. long. 15.40.
 - 6 *Valladolid*, lat. 42.5. long. 15.45.
 - 7 *Alcalade Henaros*, lat. 40.55. long. 17.30.
 - 8 *Salamanca*, lat. 14.20. long. 14.4.
 - 9 *Carageca*, lat. 42.22. long. 22.20.
 - 10 *Siguencia*, lat. 14.35.20. lo. 18.20.
 - 11 *Lerida*, lat. 42.20. long. 18.20.
 - 12 *Huesca*, lat. 42.50. long. 21.20.
 - 13 *Lisbon*, lat. 38.50. long. 10.50.
 - 14 *Coimbra*, lat. 40. long. 11.25.
 - 15 *Ebora*, lat. 37.38. long. 20.
-

In the Ile Majorica.

1. *Majorica.*
-

In Polonia.

1. *Cracovia.*
2. *Pofne.*

In

Univerſities.

In Pruſſia.

1 *Koningsberg.*

In Lithuania.

1 *Wild.*

In France.

- 1 *Paris*, lat. 48.10 long. 23.
- 2 *Poitiers*, lat. 46.10. long. 19.10.
- 3 *Lions*, lat. 44.30. long. 25.40.
- 4 *Angers* lat. 47.25. long. 18.10.
- 5 *Avignon*, lat. 42.30. long. 25.50.
- 6 *Orleans*, lat. 47.10. long. 32.
- 7 *Burges*, lat. 46.20. long. 22.10.
- 8 *Cane*, lat. 49.45. long. 19.20.
- 9 *Rhemes*, lat. 48.30 lon. 25.25.
- 10 *Burdeaux*, lat. 44.30. lon. 17 50.
- 11 *Tolouſe*, lat. 43.5. long. 20.30.
- 12 *Niſmo*, lat. 42.30. long. 25.
- 13 *Montpellier*, lat. 42. long. 24.30.
- 14 *Biſanton*, lat. 46.30. long. 27.48.
- 15 *Lole*, lat 46. 10. long. 27.

In

Universities,

In Italic.

- 1 *Rome*, lat. 41.20. long. 38.
 - 2 *Venice*, lat. 44.50. long. 37.
 - 3 *Padua*, lat. 44.45. long. 31.10.
 - 4 *Bononia*, lat. 43.33. long. 35.50.
 - 5 *Ferrare*, lat. 44. long. 36.
 - 6 *Millan*, lat. 44.40. long. 33.
 - 7 *Pavia*, lat. 44. long. 33.5.
 - 8 *Turin*, lat. 43.45 long. 31.30.
 - 9 *Florence*, lat. 42.35. long. 35.50.
 - 10 *Pisa*, lat. 42.40. long. 35.
 - 11 *Sienna*, lat. 42.20. long. 31.15.
 - 12 *Modena*, lat. 13.50. lon. 35.40.
-

In Bohemia.

- 1 *Prage.*
-

Of Germany.

- 1 *Collen*, lat. 51. long. 30.
- 2 *Basil*, lat. 47.40. long. 31.
- 3 *Mentz*, lat. 50. long. 31.
- 4 *Wisburge*, lat. 50.
- 5 *Triers*, lat. 49.50.
- 6 *Heidleberge*, lat. 49.25. long. 33.
- 7 *Tu-*

Vniuersities.

- 7 *Tubinge*, lat. 49.50.
 - 8 *Ingolstadt*, lat. 49.40.
 - 9 *Erfurt*, lat. 50.
 - 10 *Leistgige*, lat. 51.10.
 - 11 *Wittenberg*, lat. 51.20.
 - 12 *Frankford in Order*, 52.10.
 - 13 *Rostoch*, lat. 53.40.
 - 14 *Griffwald*, lat. 53.50.
 - 15 *Friburg*, lat. 48.
 - 16 *Marburg*, lat. 50.40.
 - 17 *Vienna*, lat. 48.40.
 - 18 *Diling*, in *Switzerland*, neere
Dor.
-

In Germania inferiori.

- 1 *Louaine*, lat. 51. long. 23.
 - 2 *Doway*, lat. 50.30. long. 29.
 - 3 *Liege*, lat. 50.30. long. 29.
 - 4 *Leiden*, lat. 52.10. long. 27.20.
-

In Denmarke.

- 1 *Cöbenbagen*, lat. 56.50. long. 34.
30.

In

Universities.

In Moravia.

1 *Olmues.*

In Scotland.

1 *S. Andrewas.*

2 *Aberdon.*

Of England.

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| <i>In England are contained Shires,</i> | | 52 |
| <i>Bishopricks,</i> | | 26 |
| <i>Castles,</i> | 186 | |
| <i>Rivers,</i> | 555 | |
| <i>Chases.</i> | 13 | |
| <i>Forrests,</i> | 18 | |
| <i>Parkes,</i> | 781 | |
| <i>Cities,</i> | 25 | |
| <i>Parish-Churches,</i> | 9725 | |
| <i>Bridges.</i> | 956 | |

FINIS